

GLOCK

Armorer's Manual



Gen4

Previous

Gen5 | G19X | Slimline




EN

Generations



Gen1
since 1981



Gen2
since 1988



Gen3
since 1998



Gen4
since 2009



Gen5
since 2017

Gen 4

GLOCK Armorer's Manual

SAFE ACTION® PISTOLS



PERFECTION





This manual provides basic service and information for Certified GLOCK Armorers and is not intended for use otherwise.

Certification can only be granted by GLOCK after attending a GLOCK armorer's school.

GLOCK cannot be held responsible for any misinterpretation of the instructions in this manual that can lead to improper functioning of the pistol.

For additional information and service guidelines, please contact GLOCK, Inc. for your nearest certified field representative.

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Information and specifications contained within this manual may change without notification.

This Armorer's Manual may be supplemented by Technical Bulletins.



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Whenever the following sign appears in the GLOCK Gen4 Armorer's Manual please check specific content in the attachment sheet: 	

I Course Information

All students must be citizens of the United States or have an Export License granted through the US State Department. Applicants must also be current law enforcement officers, members of the US military, GSSF members or employees of a GLOCK Stocking Dealer and must furnish a written letter on agency or company letterhead stating their eligibility in accordance with GLOCK, Inc. corporate policy. Honorably retired law enforcement or military personnel may be accepted. Occasionally, others may be approved.

Please contact the Training Division if there are questions regarding any exceptions to this requirement.

Course Outline

- Safety Rules
- Basic Operation
- Field Stripping (Disassembly and Reassembly)
- Detail Strip – Slide (Disassembly and Reassembly)
- Detail Strip – Frame (Disassembly and Reassembly)
- Cleaning and Maintenance
- Troubleshooting
- Written Test
- Practical Skills Test

Course Objectives

Upon successful completion of this training, the student should have the ability to serve as an armorer for GLOCK pistols. They should be able to successfully detail disassemble and reassemble all models. Students should have all the information necessary, be able to understand all facets of the GLOCK Safe Action System and demonstrate the knowledge and ability to maintain, troubleshoot and service GLOCK handguns.

II Introduction

GLOCK pistols are the product of advanced technology and incorporate numerous innovative design features which result in ease of operation, extreme reliability, simple function, minimal maintenance, durability and light weight. GLOCK was the first company to successfully produce a polymer handgun frame and marry it to a strong steel slide and barrel. The GLOCK pistol incorporates the Safe Action[®] system which features three safeties and is similar to a constant double action only system.



The GLOCK Safe Action[®] Trigger System offers several advantages over conventional double action pistol designs. GLOCK handguns do not need external levers to make them in either “safe” or “ready to fire” condition. The action is never set (or fully cocked) except when the trigger is pulled completely to the rear. Every GLOCK pistol has three automatic safeties and they work sequentially off the movement of the trigger. The first safety is the Trigger Safety. This safety was designed to block any unwanted rearward movement of the trigger due to inertia or lateral pressure. The Firing Pin Safety blocks any unwanted forward movement of the firing pin that might have happened due to inertia or premature separation of the firing pin and trigger bar. The Drop Safety also prevents any premature disengagement of the trigger bar and the firing pin by not allowing the back of the trigger bar to move downwards unless the trigger is pressed. As the trigger is intentionally moved rearwards, the safeties are released one by one until the pistol fires and as the trigger is released forwards, the safeties re-engage fully in sequence.

GLOCK pistols combine the safety and simplicity of revolver-like operation with a manageable constant double action only trigger pull, high magazine capacity, rapid recovery and the reduced recoil of a modern, semiautomatic pistol. The major metal components of GLOCK handguns are treated with GLOCK's special hardening surface process that leaves them nearly as hard as a diamond, seals out moisture and helps prevent corrosion. This surface hardening process penetrates the surface of the slide, barrel and GLOCK brand metal sights. The matte black finish is a final process applied to the surface making the pistol extremely resistant to abrasions and scratches. Should this black finish wear off after heavy and extensive use, the surface still retains its corrosion protection and durability.

This manual provides maintenance and technical information for certified GLOCK armorers. It contains numerous pictures, each showing exactly how a specific procedure is to be carried out. This makes maintenance extremely simple and straightforward. A unique feature of the GLOCK pistol is that parts are generally interchangeable within the same model of the same generation. No hand fitting, filing or polishing is required or advised.

III Safety

This section in the manual is devoted to safety with all firearms and especially GLOCK pistols. Please read and be familiar with this information prior to using any firearm or performing any maintenance on GLOCK handguns. Always wear eye protection while performing maintenance and eye and ear protection while shooting.

Primary Firearm Safety Rules

1. Handle all firearms as if they were loaded.
2. Always keep the firearm pointed in a safe direction.
3. Keep your finger out of the gun's trigger guard and off the trigger until you have aligned the gun's sights on a safe target and you have made the decision to fire.
4. Always be certain that your target and the surrounding area are safe before firing.

Additional Safety Concerns

5. Whenever you handle a firearm, the first thing you should do (while keeping it pointed in a safe direction with your finger outside the trigger guard) is to open the action to determine whether or not the firearm is loaded.
6. Thoroughly read the instruction manual supplied with your firearm.
7. Before firing your weapon, you should routinely make sure that your firearm is in good working order and that the barrel is clear of dirt and obstructions.
8. Only use ammunition recommended by the firearm manufacturer, and always be certain that the ammunition matches the caliber of your gun.
9. Quality ear and eye protection should always be worn when shooting or observing.
10. Never use firearms while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
11. All firearms should be stored unloaded and secured in a safe storage case, inaccessible to children and untrained adults.
12. The transportation of firearms is regulated by Federal, State and local laws. Always transport your firearm in a safe, unloaded condition and in accordance with applicable laws.

Caution!

If any safety proves to be ineffective, unload and do not use again until a GLOCK certified armorer has inspected and properly repaired the firearm.

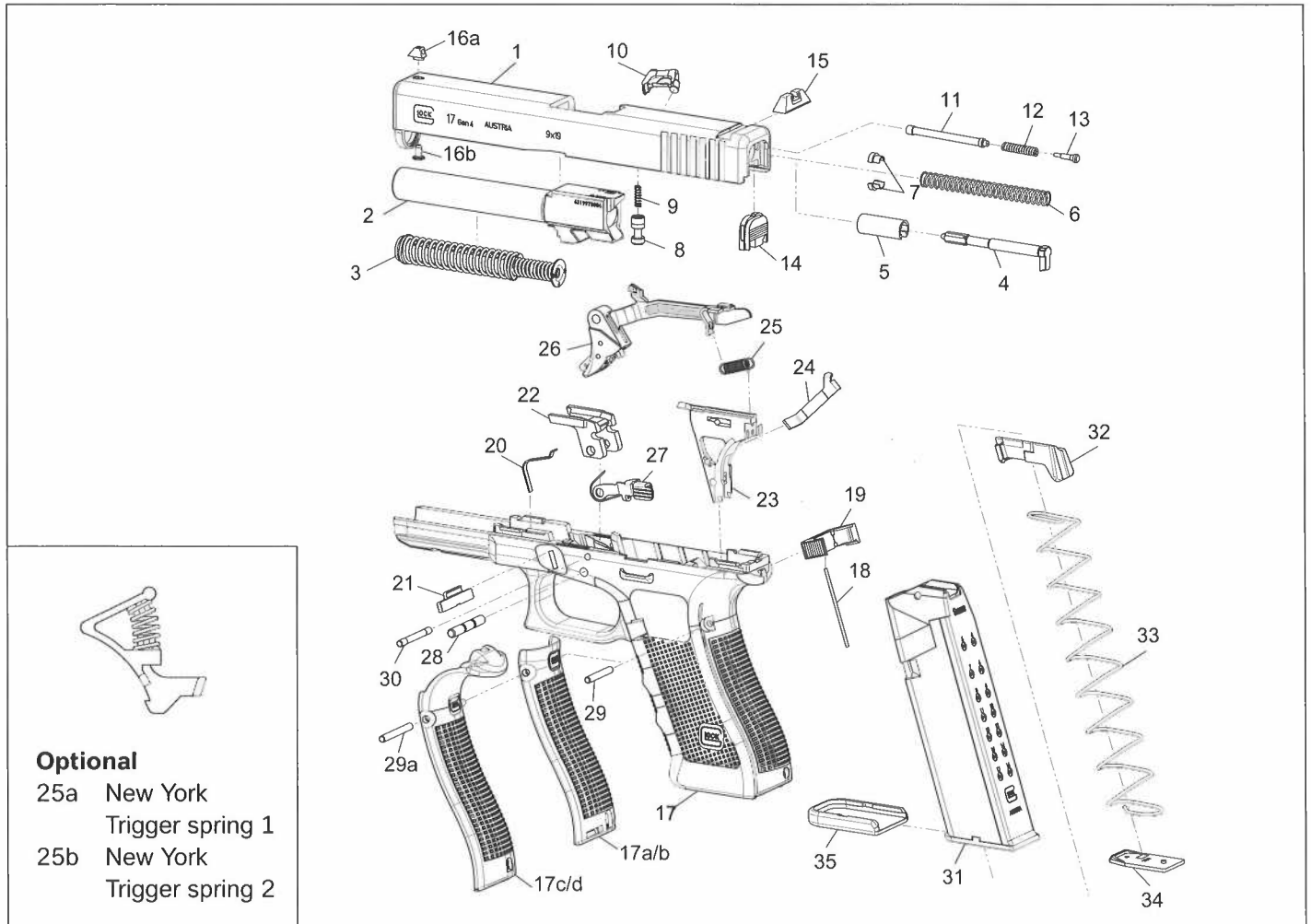
Caution!

Be certain that there is **NO AMMUNITION** in the immediate area.

IV Component Parts of GLOCK Pistols

see Previous
see Gen5/Slimline

Exploded Drawing GLOCK 17 Gen4



- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 Slide | 14 Slide cover plate | 24 Connector |
| 2 Barrel | 15 Rear sight | 25 Trigger spring |
| 3 Recoil spring assembly | 16a Front sight | 26 Trigger with trigger bar |
| 4 Firing pin | 16b Front sight screw | 27 Slide stop lever |
| 5 Spacer sleeve | 17 Frame | 28 Trigger pin |
| 6 Firing pin spring | 17a/b Backstrap M/L | 29 Trigger housing pin |
| 7 Spring cups | 17c/d Beavertail M/L | 30 Locking block pin |
| 8 Firing pin safety | 18 Magazine catch spring | 31 Magazine tube |
| 9 Firing pin safety spring | 19 Magazine catch | 32 Follower |
| 10 Extractor | 20 Slide lock spring | 33 Magazine spring |
| 11 Extractor depressor plunger | 21 Slide lock | 34 Magazine insert |
| 12 Extractor depressor plunger spring | 22 Locking block | 35 Magazine floor plate |
| 13 Spring-loaded bearing | 23 Trigger mechanism housing with ejector | |

v Safe Action® System

GLOCK pistols do not feature a conventional manual safety lever; however, they are equipped with the revolutionary, fully automatic safety system consisting of three passive, independent, mechanical safety devices that collectively form the “Safe Action” system. (Fig. 1)

Trigger Safety

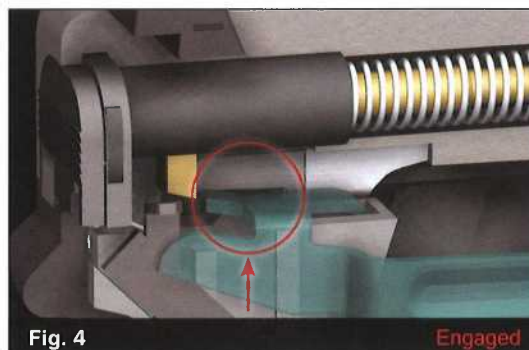
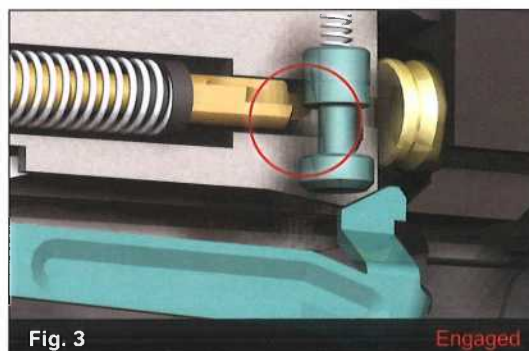
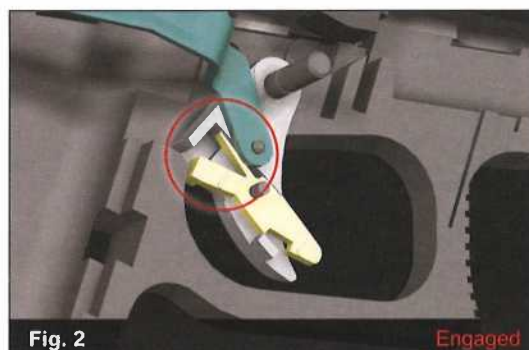
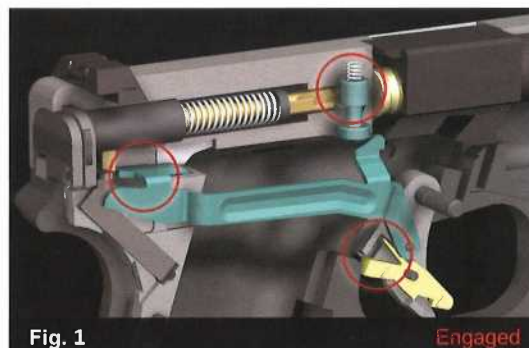
The trigger safety is incorporated into the trigger in the form of a lever and when in the forward position, blocks the trigger from moving rearward. To fire the pistol, the trigger safety and the trigger itself, must be deliberately depressed at the same time. If the trigger safety is not depressed, the trigger will not move rearwards and allow the pistol to fire. The trigger safety is designed to prevent unintentional firing when the pistol is dropped, falls or is subjected to forces such as inertia or lateral pressures. (Fig. 2)

Firing Pin Safety

The spring-loaded firing pin safety projects into the firing pin channel and mechanically blocks the firing pin from moving forward. When the trigger is being moved rearwards, a vertical extension of the trigger bar pushes the firing pin safety upwards, clearing the firing pin channel. During the slide cycling process, the firing pin safety automatically engages with an assist from the firing pin safety spring. The firing pin safety was designed to avoid unintentional firing due to inertia or should extreme forces cause a separation of slide and frame. (Fig. 3)

Drop Safety

The rear part of the trigger bar, which has a cruciform shape, rests with both arms on the drop safety shelf located in the trigger mechanism housing. When the trigger is pulled to the rear, the trigger bar begins to move off the safety shelf as the trigger bar is forced downwards and rearwards by the connector until finally separating from the firing pin lug. During the slide cycling process, the connector is pushed inward by a cam in the slide releasing the trigger bar which is then lifted with help from the trigger spring and caught by the firing pin lug. The trigger bar is engaged by the firing pin lug and both arms are pushed onto the drop safety shelf again. (Fig. 4)



vi | Pistol Nomenclature



vii Unloading Procedure & Safety Check

- Point the pistol in a safe direction
- With fingers outside the trigger guard, press inward on the magazine catch and remove the magazine. (Fig. 5)

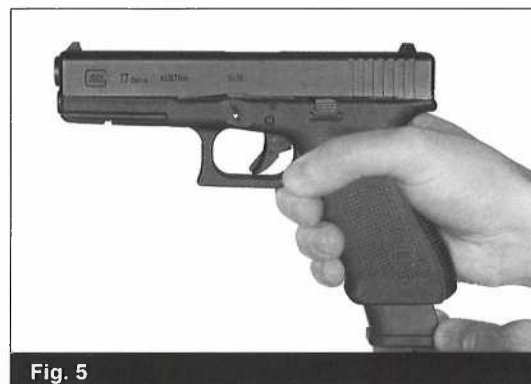


Fig. 5

- Pull the slide to the rear ejecting any chambered ammunition. Ensure the ejection port is not covered while performing this action. (Fig. 6)

Caution!

For safety reasons you may repeat this step several times.



Fig. 6

- While pulling the slide to the rear, push upwards on the slide stop to lock the slide to the rear. (Fig. 7)

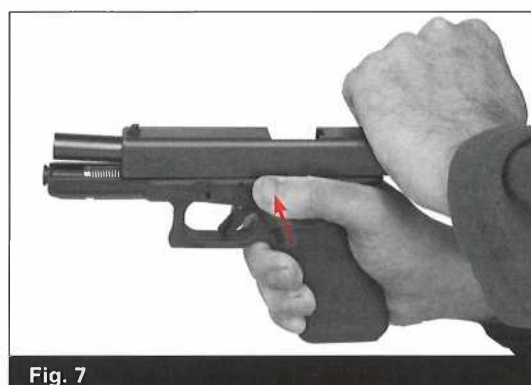


Fig. 7

- Visually check both the chamber and magazine well to ensure all ammunition has been removed from the pistol. (Fig. 8)



Fig. 8

Caution!

When physically inspecting the chamber and magazine areas with your finger, press the slide stop lever upwards with your thumb to ensure the slide remains locked to the rear and doesn't inadvertently close, possibly injuring your finger. (Fig. 9)



Fig. 9

- Physically (with your finger) check both the chamber and magazine well to ensure all ammunition has been removed from the pistol. (Fig. 10a/10b)



Fig. 10a

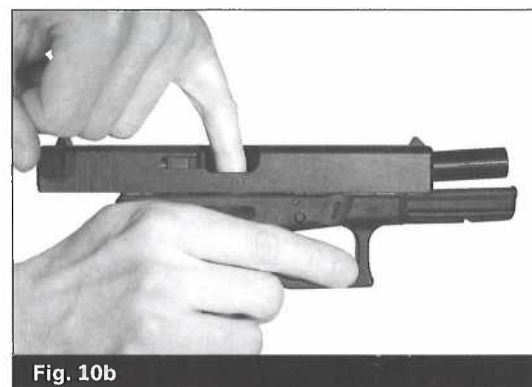


Fig. 10b

- Release slide
- Point pistol in a safe direction
- Pull trigger



Fig. 11

VIII Field Stripping

“Field Strip” is the term often used to describe the basic break-down of the weapon at the general user level to facilitate normal maintenance such as cleaning and lubrication. This can be done very quickly with no tools and leaves the basic pistol in 4 parts not counting the magazine.

Note: Safety and eye protection reminder!

- Be certain that the handgun is
 - **NOT LOADED** and there is
 - **NO AMMUNITION** in the immediate area.
- Always wear **EYE PROTECTION**



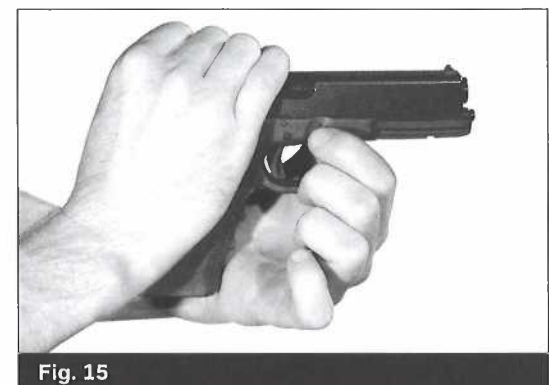
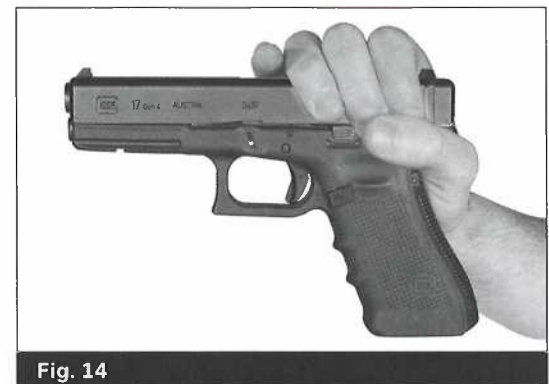
Fig. 12

Slide Removal

- Verify again that the pistol is NOT LOADED. (Conduct weapons safety check)
- The trigger should then be in the rearward position and the engagement between the firing pin and the trigger bar will have been released. (Fig. 13)
- If you are certain that there is NO AMMUNITION in the handgun or IMMEDIATE AREA, you may begin.
- If you are not certain that the handgun is unloaded always perform an unloading procedure and safety check. (Ref. VII)

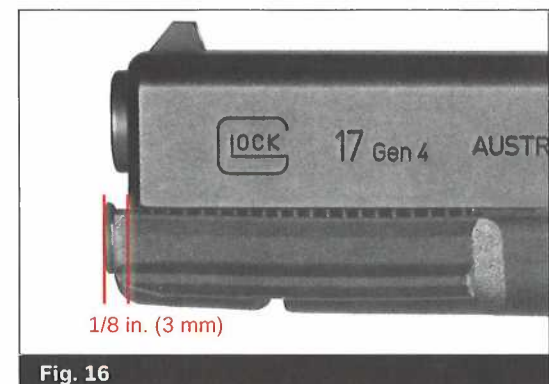
Disassembly Grip

- Grasp the pistol as shown. (Fig. 14)
- Clenching your hand will cause the slide and barrel to move rearwards about 1/8 in. (3 mm). This will allow the slide lock to disengage from the barrel and now the slide lock can be pulled downwards.
- With the slide slightly retracted and both sides of the slide lock pulled downwards, you can now push the slide assembly forward and remove it from the frame. (Fig. 15/16).



Caution!

If you move the slide further than 1/8 in. (3 mm) to the rear, you may cause the action to re-set and the trigger to move forward again. This will not allow the slide to be removed from the frame unless the trigger is pressed rearwards again (make sure the muzzle is pointed in a safe direction) releasing the firing pin/trigger bar engagement.



Recoil Spring/Rod Removal

- With thumb and forefinger, grasp the recoil spring assembly near the end that is against the barrel lug. The spring is “captured” on the rod and compressing the spring about 1/4 in. (6 mm) will allow it to be removed. (Fig. 17/18)



Fig. 17

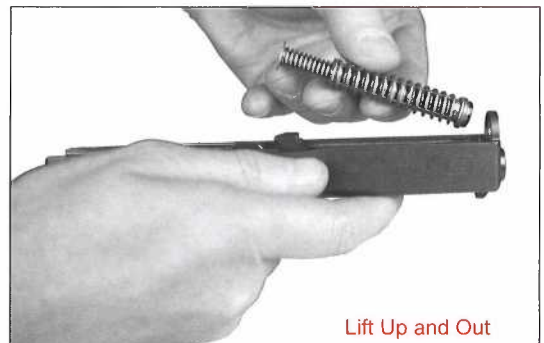


Fig. 18

Barrel Removal

- Grasp the barrel by the bottom lug and lift it clear of the slide. (Fig. 19)

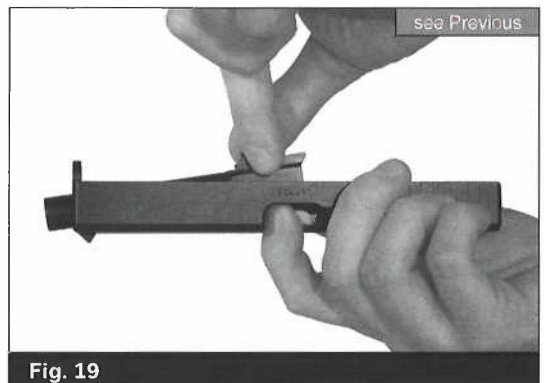


Fig. 19

Caution!

When field stripping, guard against dropping the slide assembly and damaging the guide ring or the rear of the slide rails. Check for cracks and/or bent rails. (Fig. 20a/20b)

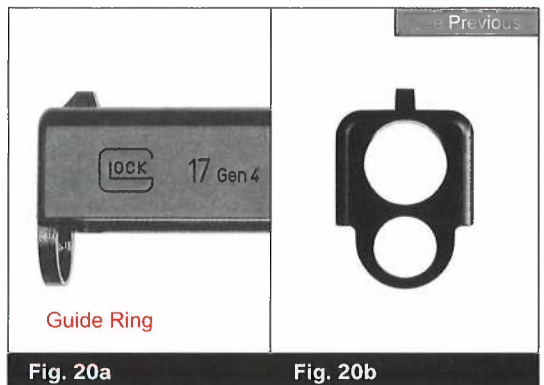


Fig. 20a

Fig. 20b

Basic Field Strip



Fig. 21

All GLOCK pistols can be “field stripped” in seconds without any tools.

Notes:

ix Detail Slide Strip/Disassembly

see Gen5/Slimline

(only by a certified GLOCK armorer)

Tools

Complete detail disassembly and reassembly of the GLOCK pistol can be accomplished with only 3 tools.

1. A straight pin punch of 3/32 in. (2.5 mm)



2. A screwdriver with a 1/8 in. (3 mm) blade 3 in. (76 mm) long (or more)
(Only for removal/replacement of magazine catch)
3. Needle nose pliers (any common type long nose pliers)
(Only for removal/replacement of magazine catch spring)



Fig. 22

Firing Pin Assembly Removal

- To aid in the removal of the slide cover plate, place the muzzle end of the slide on a smooth, flat surface such as a table.
- Insert the pin punch under the firing pin lug and on top of the firing pin spacer sleeve (black polymer visible just under the firing pin lug). (Fig. 23)

Caution!

Spacer sleeve is under spring tension.

- Place your thumb over the slide cover plate as you push downwards (toward the muzzle end) on the spacer sleeve. (Fig. 24/25)

Caution!

Parts located under the slide cover plate are under spring tension and can escape if your thumb is not over the plate.

- While pressing downward (toward muzzle) on the firing pin spacer sleeve, slide the cover plate down and off.

Note:

It is possible that the slide cover plate may require some additional force during removal.

Caution!

Always wear safety glasses.

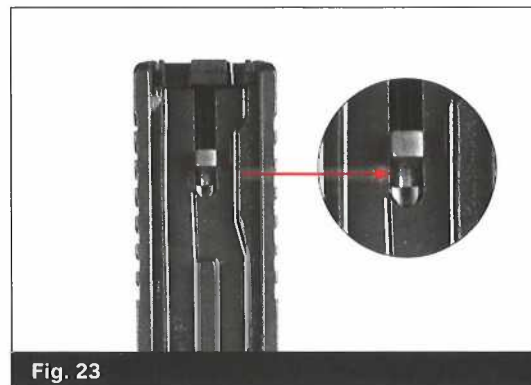


Fig. 23

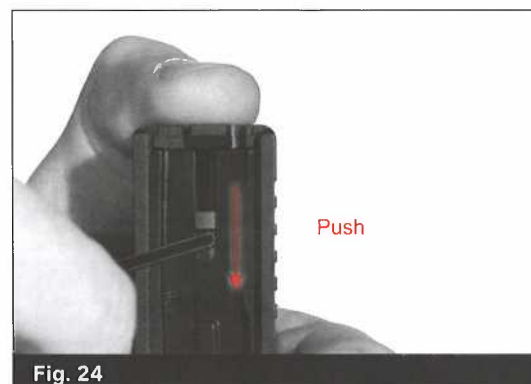


Fig. 24

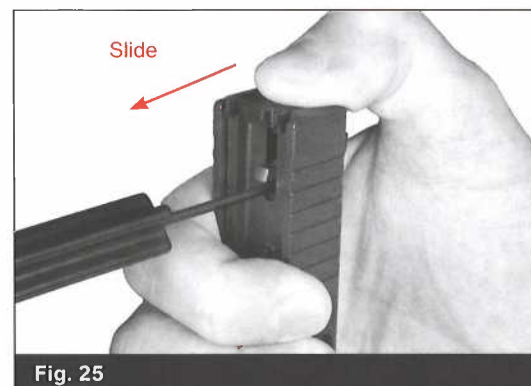
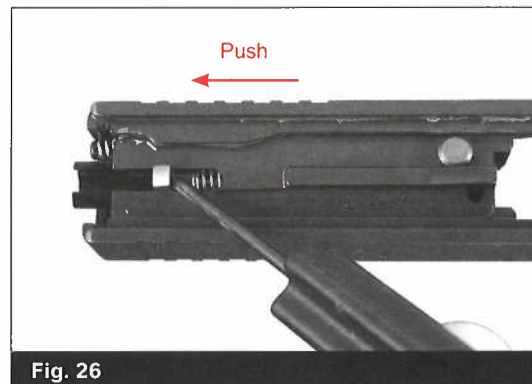


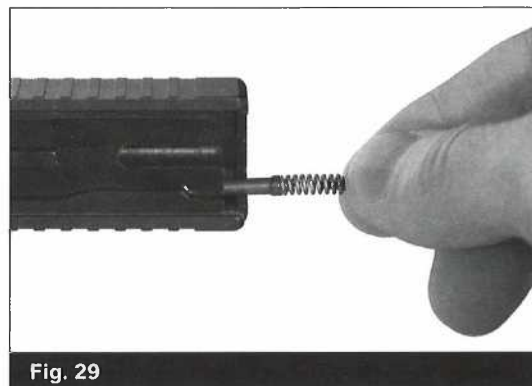
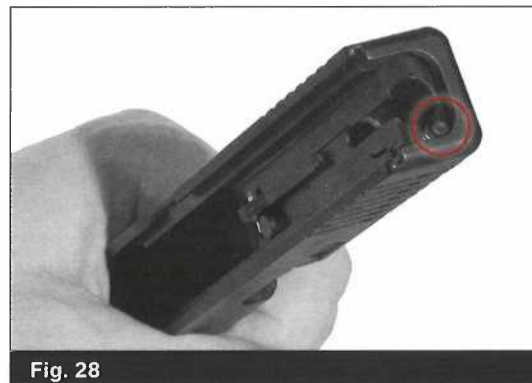
Fig. 25

- Remove the firing pin assembly by lifting upwards on the spacer sleeve or firing pin lug. (Fig. 26/27)



Extractor Depressor Plunger Assembly Removal

- Remove the extractor depressor plunger assembly by lifting it upwards. This assembly is made up of three parts: the extractor depressor plunger, extractor depressor spring and spring loaded bearing. (Fig. 28/29)



Extractor Removal

- Orient the slide so that the extractor is facing downwards. Then, pressing inward on the firing pin safety with your finger or punch should release the extractor. You may need to push on the extractor if it doesn't fall freely. (Fig. 30)

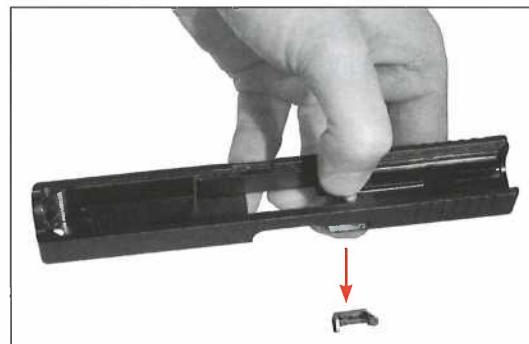


Fig. 30

Firing Pin Safety Removal

- If it does not drop out of the slide, the slide can be tapped on a non-metallic surface to free the firing pin safety. If the firing pin safety is dirty and it does not fall out easily, use the pin punch or a pair of pliers to remove it. (Fig. 31)



Fig. 31

Firing Pin Safety with Spring

- If the spring should become separated from the safety, merely press either end back into its receptacle in the bottom of the safety. Compress the spring fully and turn it ¼ turn counter clockwise. When the spring is released, it should be reattached to the safety. If the spring is not firmly attached, it may fall into the recess and not provide proper spring tension to the safety. (Fig. 32/33)

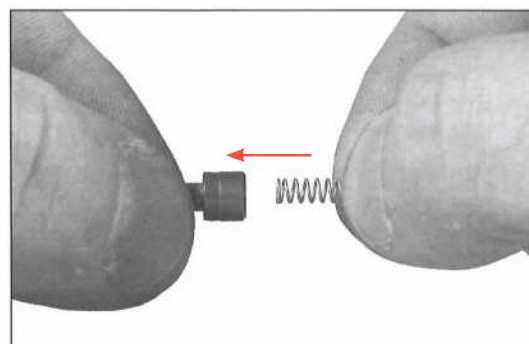


Fig. 32

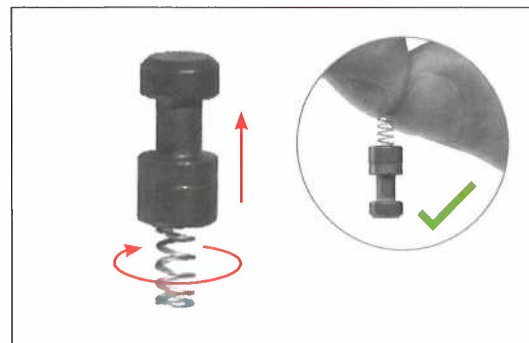
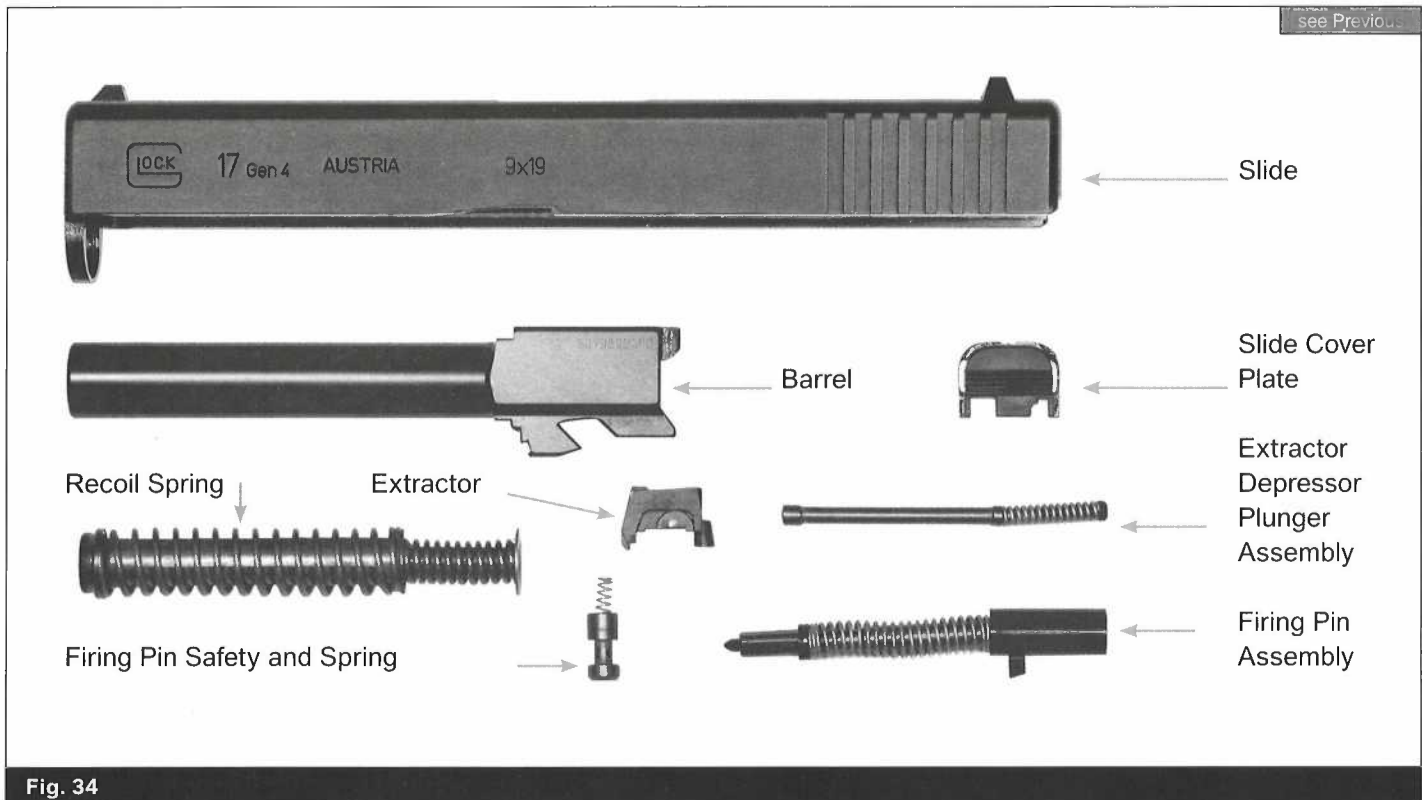


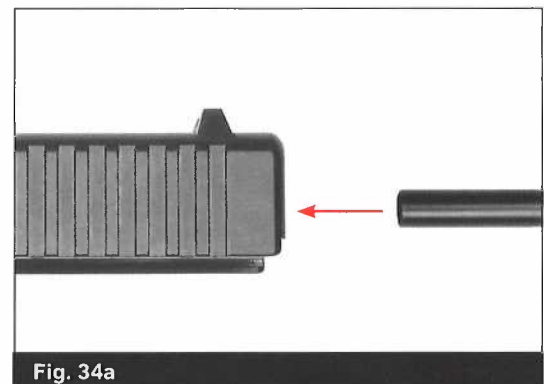
Fig. 33

Slide Detail Stripped



Firing Pin Channel Liner

- The Firing pin channel liner is located inside the firing pin channel and normally should remain in the channel. Should it separate during cleaning and it is not damaged, simply insert with beveled edge toward breech. If it is damaged replace it with a new channel liner. Removal is not recommended. However, if removal is needed use a 5/16 inch bolt. (Fig. 34a)



Firing Pin Disassembly

- Use the slide to assist you in disassembling the firing pin assembly. Install the firing pin assembly upside down into the firing pin channel cut and turn the lug to one side. This will secure the assembly and assist you in removing the spring cups and firing pin spring. (Fig. 35)

Caution!

Always wear safety glasses.



Fig. 35

- With the firing pin assembly reversed and installed in the firing pin channel cut and with the lug turned to one side, grasp the firing pin spring just below the spring cups. Using your thumb and forefinger, pull downwards on the spring as far as possible to allow the spring cups to fall clear. If they do not release, pull them away with your other hand. (Fig. 36)

Caution!

Be sure to keep control of the firing pin spring. Do not allow it to release prematurely as that can cause the spring and/or spring cups to fly off causing injury or loss of parts.

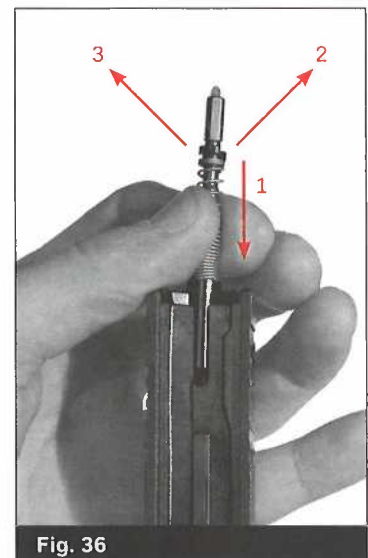


Fig. 36

- Gradually release tension on the firing pin spring.
- Take the spring off the firing pin. (Fig. 37)
- Remove the firing pin spacer sleeve.

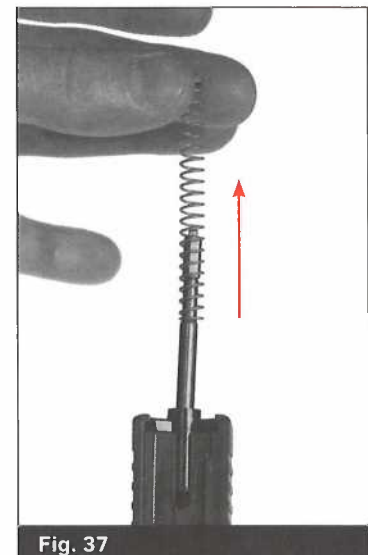
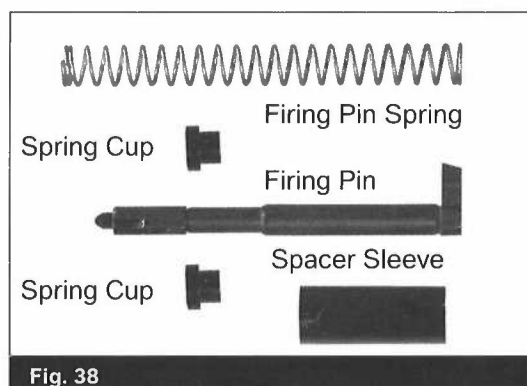


Fig. 37

Components of the firing pin assembly. (Fig. 38)



Notes:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

x Slide Reassembly

see Gen5/Stimline

Firing Pin Reassembly

- Use the slide to assist you in reassembling the firing pin assembly. Install the firing pin assembly upside down into the firing pin channel cut and turn the lug to one side. This will secure the assembly and assist you in replacing the spring cups and firing pin spring. (Fig. 39)

Caution!

Always wear safety glasses.

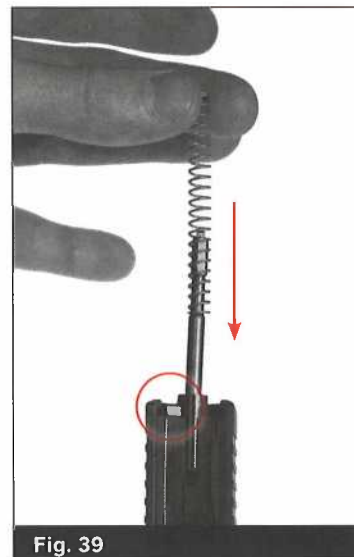


Fig. 39

- While continuing to hold the firing pin spring down, install the spring cups by placing them on either side of the round part of the firing pin so that they form a circle with the wide part at the top, and then release your grip on the firing pin spring allowing it to move upward and hold the spring cups in place. (Fig. 40)

Caution!

Be sure to keep control of the firing pin spring. Do not allow it to release prematurely as that can cause the spring and/or spring cups to fly off causing injury or loss of parts.

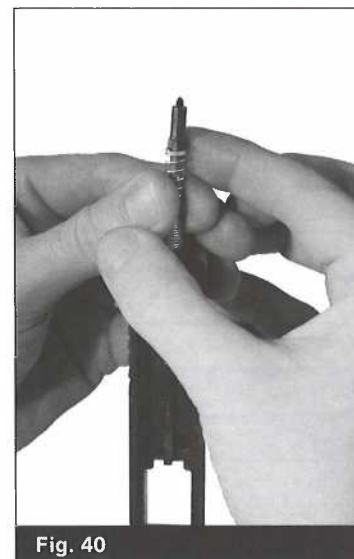


Fig. 40

- Make sure the spring cups and spring are replaced correctly (Fig. 41a) and that the end of the spring coil is not in the gap between the spring cups (Fig. 41b). If necessary turn the spring to allow correct closure of the spring cups.

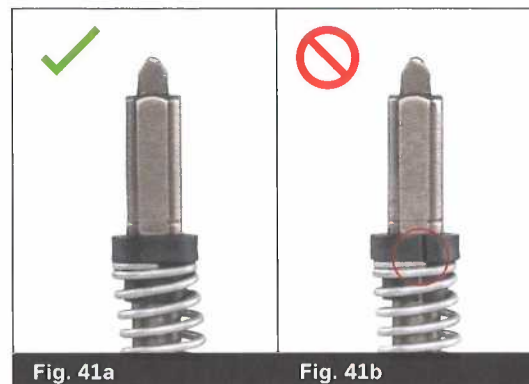


Fig. 41a

Fig. 41b

Firing Pin Safety Replacement

- Ensure the firing pin safety and spring are connected and replace the safety (spring down) into its receptacle. Press down on the safety to check proper spring function. Firing pin safety must be under tension. (Fig. 42)



Fig. 42

Extractor Replacement

- Insert the extractor into the extractor cut and simultaneously press down on the firing pin safety. This will allow both parts to fit together properly. When released, both parts should remain in the slide. (Fig. 43/44)

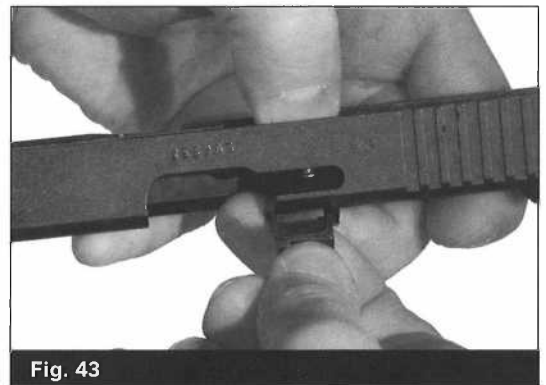


Fig. 43

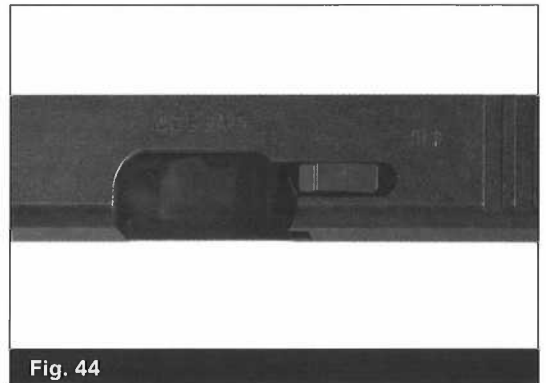


Fig. 44

Extractor Depressor Plunger Replacement

- Insert the extractor depressor plunger (EDP) assembly into the slide. The metal rod end always goes in first to mate with the metal extractor. This leaves the polymer spring loaded bearing to mate with the polymer slide cover plate. (Fig. 45)

Note:

Metal on metal – polymer on polymer. (Fig. 46)

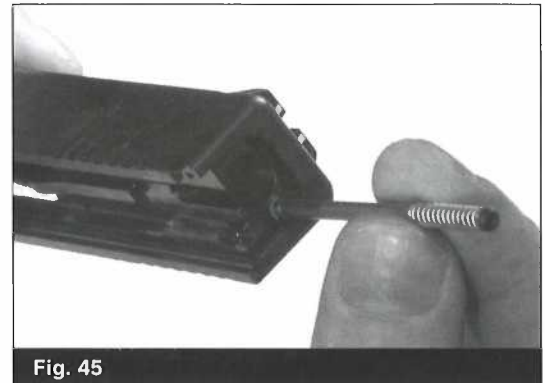


Fig. 45

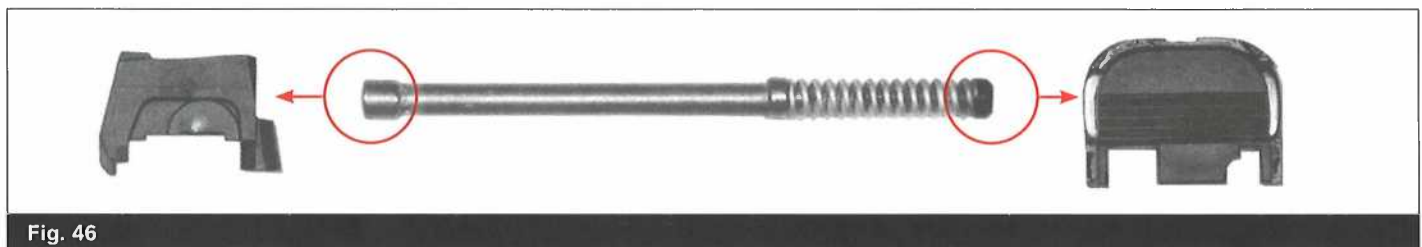


Fig. 46

Firing Pin Assembly Replacement

- Insert the firing pin assembly into the firing pin channel. (Fig. 47)



Fig. 47

Slide Cover Plate Replacement

- When replacing the slide cover plate, hold it partially in its place and press down on the spacer sleeve with a finger or pin punch. This will allow the cover plate to move inward. Then press down on the spring loaded bearing while continuing to press the slide cover plate inward. This will let the slide cover plate move all the way up and snap into position. (Fig. 48)

Note:

The slide cover plate will not go on properly unless the firing pin spacer sleeve and spring loaded bearing are depressed while keeping tension on the cover plate.

Caution!

Prematurely releasing tension on the firing pin and/or spring loaded bearing before the slide cover plate is fully seated may cause either part to be launched from the slide.

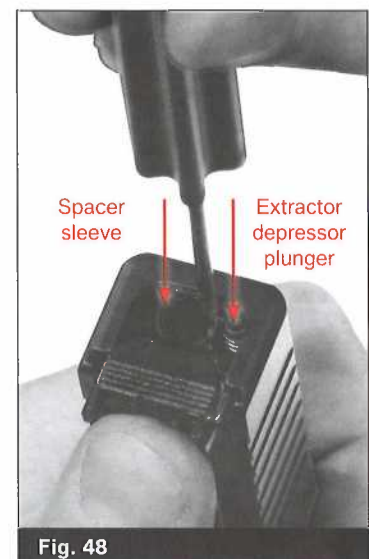


Fig. 48

Function Tests

Firing Pin Free Movement (no obstructions) (Fig. 49)

- Press on the firing pin safety – the firing pin should now move freely forwards and the tip should protrude through the hole in the breech face.
- With the firing pin safety depressed, shake the slide forwards and backwards. You should be able to hear the firing pin moving freely. This check verifies that the firing pin channel is unobstructed and the firing pin may move forwards freely when the safety is depressed.

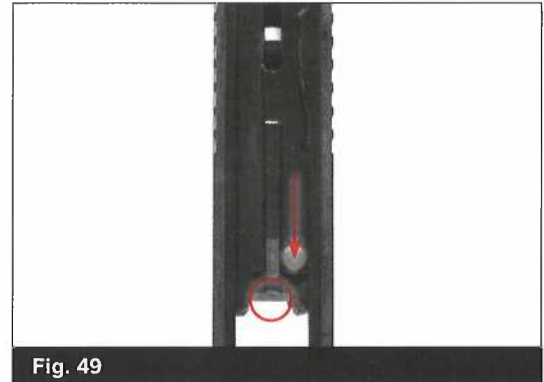


Fig. 49

Firing Pin/Firing Pin Safety Engagement (Fig. 50/51a/51b)

- With the slide off the frame, use your finger to pull back on the firing pin lug. Ease the lug forward again and it will rest against the firing pin safety. The firing pin safety should block any forward movement of the firing pin. Press forward on the back of the firing pin lug and attempt to force the firing pin forward. There should be no forward movement of the firing pin unless the safety is depressed.

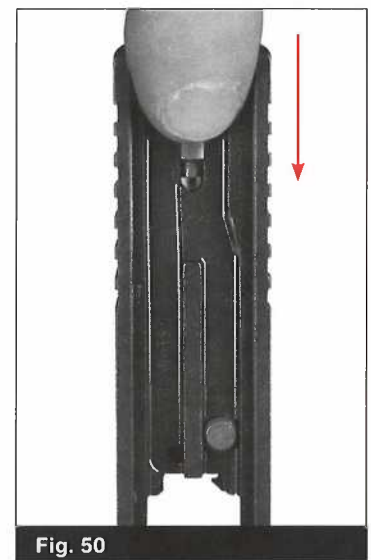


Fig. 50

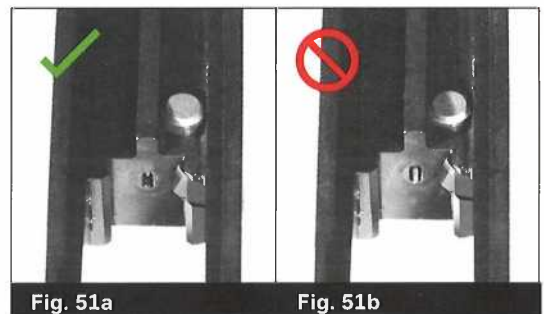


Fig. 51a

Fig. 51b

Extractor Depressor Plunger Function Test

- If a new Extractor Depressor Plunger (EDP) is installed, it should be seated by pushing against the extractor with the pin punch. This will optimize the position of the springloaded bearing of the extractor depressor plunger with respect to the extractor to allow maximum caliber width. (Fig. 52)

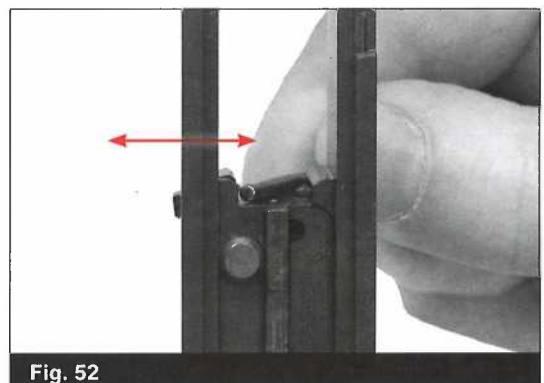


Fig. 52

Barrel Replacement

- Grasp the barrel by the bottom lug and place it back into the slide. (Fig. 53)

Recoil Spring Replacement

- Pick up the recoil spring/guide rod assembly and install it back into the proper position with the polymer part to the front into the recoil spring guide ring.
- The metal rim of the back of the rod seats into a semi-circular “half-moon” cut on the barrel lug. (Fig. 54)

Caution!

Make certain the rod rim seats fully into the cut.
The rod should be centered and parallel
with the barrel. (Fig. 55)



Fig. 53



Fig. 54

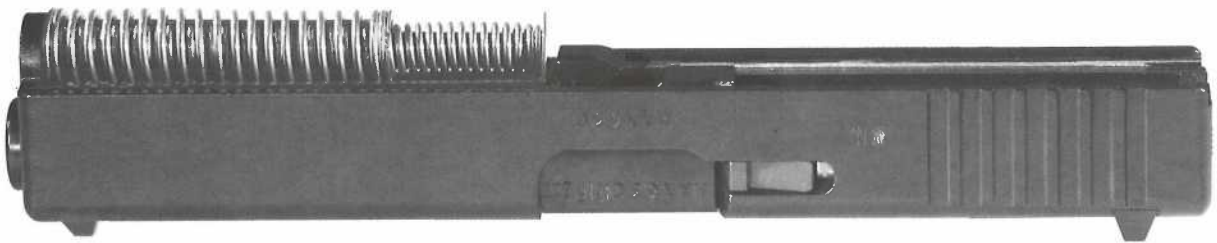


Fig. 55

xI Slide – Options and Configurations

see Gen5/Slimline

Configurations

Parts may vary according to pistol size and caliber – for more details please see below table. Location of the distinctive marking indicated in red on the respective picture.

Firing Pin Markings







see Previous	Caliber Code	Marking	Configuration	Pistol	Caliber	
	I	49	no code for standard configuration	G17 Gen4 G19 Gen4 G26 Gen4 G34 Gen4	9x19 mm	
	II	4270		G22 Gen4 G23 Gen4 G27 Gen4 G35 Gen4 G31 Gen4 G37 Gen4	.40 .357 .45 G.A.P	
	III	4557		G20 Gen4 G29 Gen4 G40 Gen4 G21 Gen4 G30 Gen4 G41 Gen4	10 mm .45 Auto	
Special Configurations (for official Authorities only)						
	see caliber codes above			I	T Models	
				II	P Models	
			III	Demo Models		
			IIII	R Models		
Firing Pin Marking System						
When changing the Firing Pin, make sure to check the caliber marking!	<div>Example for GLOCK 17R / 19R</div> <div></div>					

Fig. 56

Fig. 56

Extractor Depressor Plunger Assembly

The EDP (extractor depressor plunger) assembly serves to put the proper amount of tension on the extractor. There are three color-coded bearings: Black for 9mm & .380, White for .40, .357 auto & .45 GAP and Olive for 10mm & .45 auto. (Fig. 57).

Rod	Spring	Bearing
Standard Frame  G17 / G17L / G19 / G22 / G23 / G24 G25 / G26 / G27 / G28 / G31 / G32 G33 / G34 / G35 / G37 / G38 / G39		.380 (G25/G28) /9mm – black 
		.40/.357/.45 GAP – white 
Large Frame  ONLY FOR .45 AUTO AND 10MM AUTO G20 / G21 / G29 / G30 / G36 / G40/ G41		10mm/.45 Auto – olive 

Fig. 57

Different Extractors For Different Calibers

- Be sure to match the extractor by caliber. (Fig. 58)

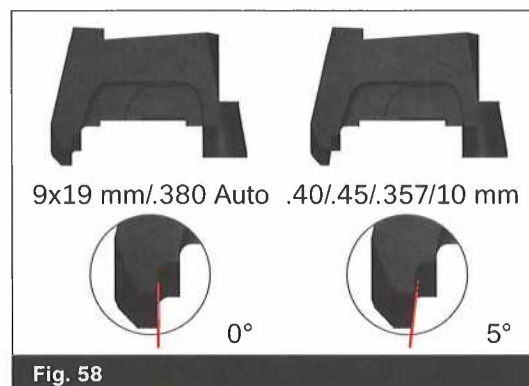


Fig. 58

Overview Recoil Springs Assemblies












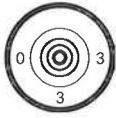
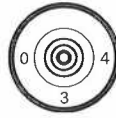
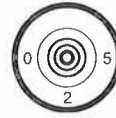


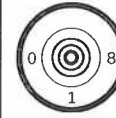
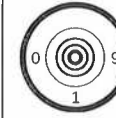
See Previous									
Gen4 Dual Recoil Spring	G22 Gen4 G31 Gen4 G35 Gen4 G37 Gen4	G17 Gen4 G34 Gen4	G23 Gen4 G32 Gen4 G38 Gen4	G19 Gen4	G17T Gen4	G19T Gen4	G20 Gen4 G21 Gen4 G40 Gen4 G41 Gen4	G26 Gen4 G27 Gen4 G33 Gen4 G39 Gen4	G29 Gen4 G30 Gen4
Current Dual Recoil Spring Markings									

Fig. 59

Options

Pistols may be configured by optional parts – see table below.

Firing Pin Spring


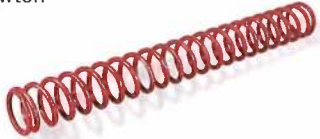

Standard 24 Newton 	28 Newton  not available for the US market	31 Newton  not available for the US market
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Fig. 60

Spring Cups



Standard 	Maritime 
---	---

Fig. 61

xii | **Frame Disassembly**

see Gen5/Slimline



Fig. 62

Notes:

Locking Block Pin Removal

- All current Gen4 models contain three pins. Earlier 9 mm models as well as Slimline and Gen5 models may only have two pins (no locking block pin in those models)
- It is suggested that all pins be removed from left to right (with the pistol seen from the safe shooter's perspective) and reinstalled from right to left.
- Using the pin punch, press on the left side of the locking block pin and remove it from the right side of the frame. (Fig. 63)

Note:

This pin is steel and supports the steel locking block.

THE LOCKING BLOCK PIN MUST BE THE FIRST PIN REINSTALLED DURING REASSEMBLY.



Fig. 63

Trigger Pin Removal

- Using the punch, press on the left side of the trigger pin. This pin will not be removed as easily as the other pins.
- To facilitate trigger pin removal, move the slide stop lever forwards and backwards while applying pressure on the trigger pin. In order to get the trigger pin out, you must move the slide stop lever out of the trigger pin groove. When the slide stop lever is moved forward and backwards, it can be "unhooked" from the trigger pin groove and the pin may be removed from the right side of the frame. (Fig. 64)

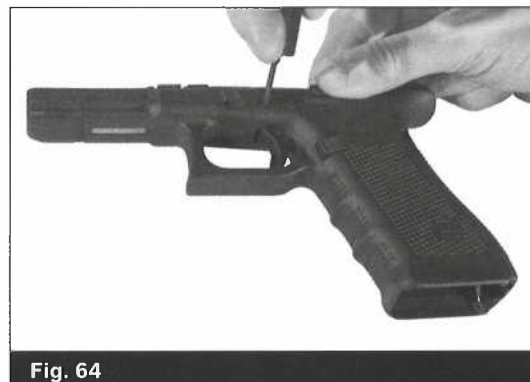


Fig. 64

IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO USE EXCESSIVE FORCE TO REMOVE THIS PIN! NEW WEAPONS NEED MORE PRESSURE.

Caution!

If you try to push the trigger pin out from right to left, when you "unhook" it from the trigger pin groove, be aware that it will then move into the second trigger pin groove and you will still be unable to remove the pin. In this case continue the rocking movement to unhook. (Fig. 65/66)

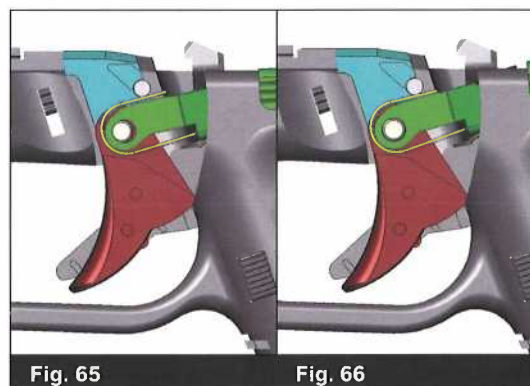


Fig. 65

Fig. 66

- If unable to remove the trigger pin as outlined above, you may be able to put light pressure on the right side of the pin first, then move back to the left side and try the above procedure again.

- With the trigger pin removed, simply lift the slide stop lever out of the frame. (Fig. 67)



Fig. 67

- Using the punch, press on the left side of the trigger mechanism housing pin and remove it from the frame. (Fig. 68)

This pin is the same diameter as the locking block pin, but is shorter, made of polymer and contacts polymer parts.

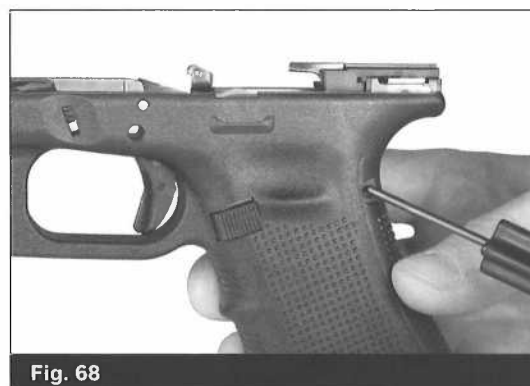


Fig. 68

Take care to reinstall the proper pin in each location.

Locking Block Removal

- Lay the shaft of the pin punch across the left side of the frame with the tip under the locking block. By pressing downward on the punch handle, the tip will pry up the back end of the locking block. (Fig. 69)
- Do not support tool on the vertical extension of the trigger bar.
- Use fingers to remove the locking block. (Fig. 70)

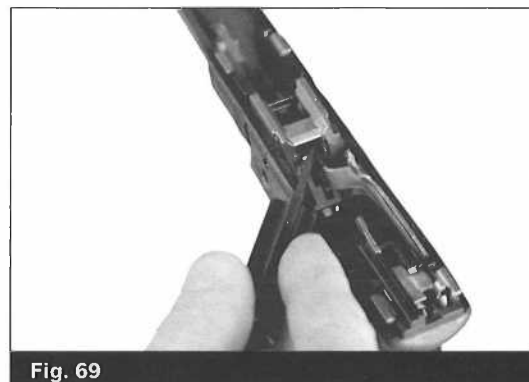


Fig. 69



Fig. 70

Trigger Assembly Removal

- Using the pin punch, apply upward pressure under the ejector to raise the trigger mechanism housing assembly. You can also merely grasp the ejector and pull the assembly upwards. When the housing is withdrawn, the trigger assembly will be connected to the housing and the entire unit will come out together. (Fig. 71/72)

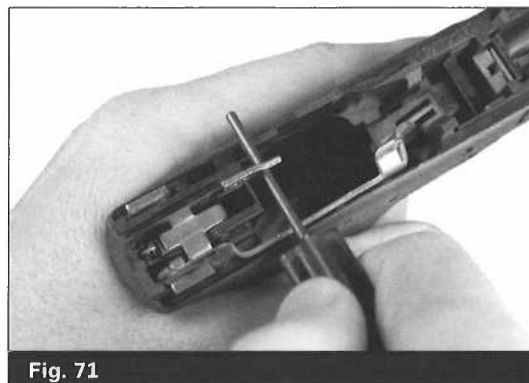


Fig. 71

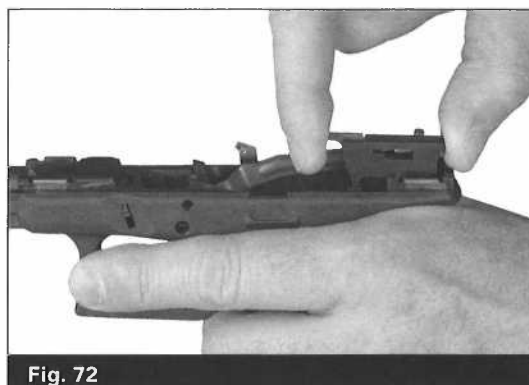


Fig. 72

Trigger Assembly Disassembly

- Grasp the trigger mechanism housing with your left hand and the trigger pad with your right. Ensure that the ejector is pointing to your right. (Fig. 73)

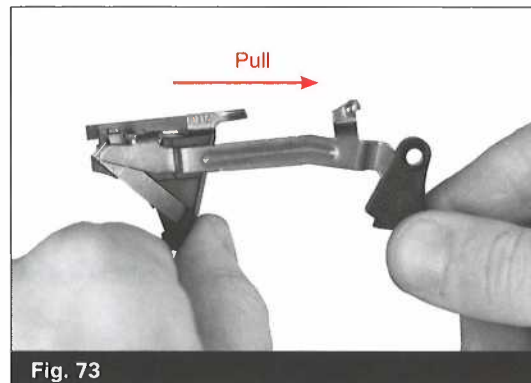


Fig. 73

- Carefully pull your hands apart about 1/4 in. (6 mm). Push the trigger pad straight away from yourself. This will move the left arm of the cruciform out from its position on top of the drop safety and allow you to lift the trigger bar away from the housing. (Fig. 74)

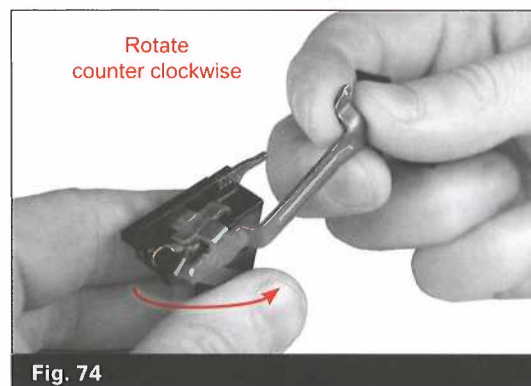


Fig. 74

Note:

After the trigger bar has been lifted away from the housing, you will see the coil trigger spring is connected to the housing and trigger bar. Viewed from the right, the coil spring has an "S" configuration. When reinstalling this spring, take care to retain the "S" shape when this assembly is viewed from the right.

- Separate the trigger with trigger bar from the trigger spring by working the hooked end of the trigger spring off the trigger bar. (Fig. 74/75)

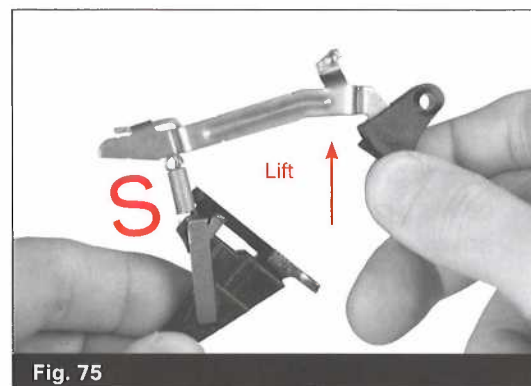


Fig. 75

- Separate the trigger mechanism housing from the trigger spring by “unhooking” the end of the “S” shaped coil trigger spring. (Fig. 76/77)

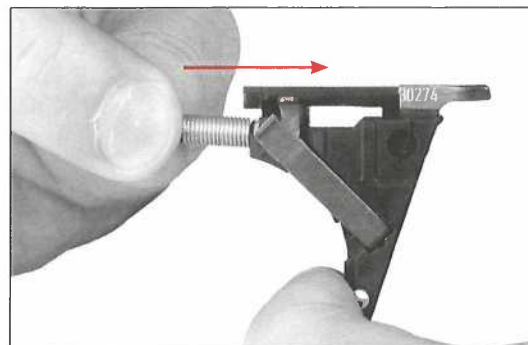


Fig. 76

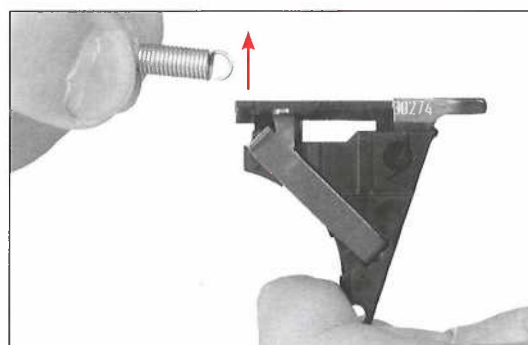


Fig. 77

- Remove the connector by pushing the pin punch all the way through the hole provided on the opposite side of the trigger mechanism housing.(Fig. 78)

Note:

Exercise caution when removing and installing the connector. Excessive disassembly may cause wear on the housing. When re-inserting the connector, make sure it is completely seated and fits snugly into place.

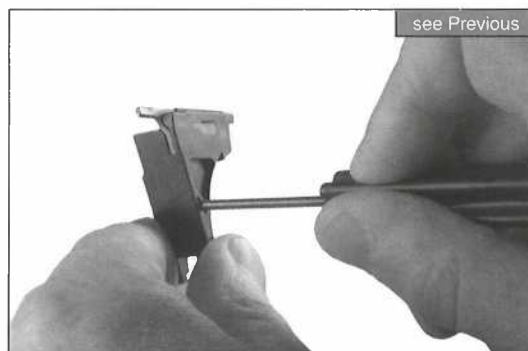


Fig. 78

The trigger assembly contains the trigger mechanism housing, the ejector, connector and the trigger spring as well as the trigger with trigger bar. (Fig. 79)

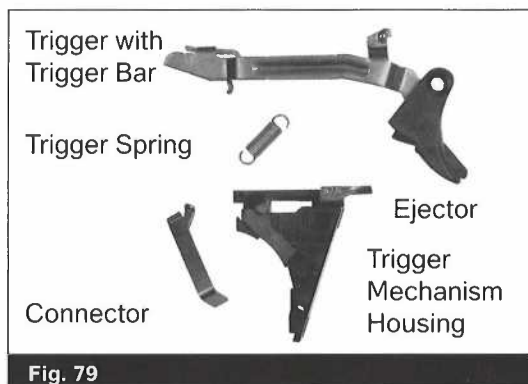


Fig. 79

Slide Lock Removal

- To remove the slide lock, first hold the frame on its side. Use the pin punch to press downwards on the flat slide lock spring just forward of and under the slide lock. When this spring is depressed, the slide lock should fall free from the frame. (Fig. 80)

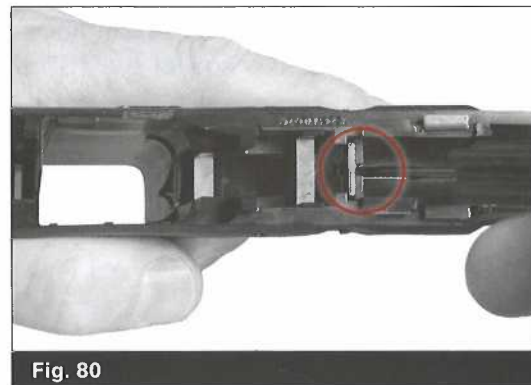


Fig. 80

- Remove the slide lock spring by raising it from its recess in the frame.

Caution!

Place a pin punch, small bladed screwdriver or needle nose pliers as far forward under the spring as possible before attempting to raise the spring. (Fig. 81/82)

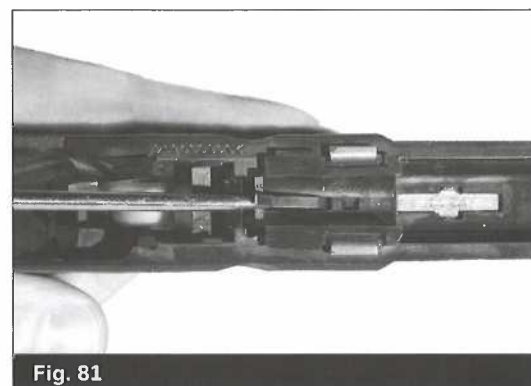


Fig. 81

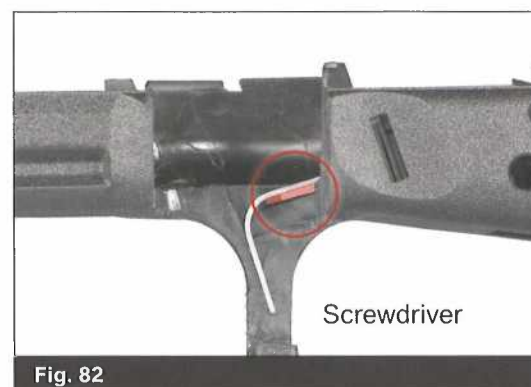


Fig. 82

Magazine Catch Removal

- Hold the frame so that you can see into the magazine well.
- Prevent movement by pressing on both sides of the magazine catch. (Fig. 83)

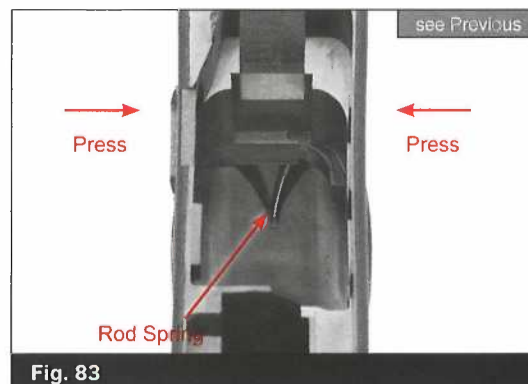


Fig. 83

- After releasing the spring tension by unhooking the magazine catch spring from the magazine catch body (Fig. 84), use pliers to pull the magazine catch spring upwards and out of the receiver. This may make removing the magazine catch body easier. (Fig. 85)

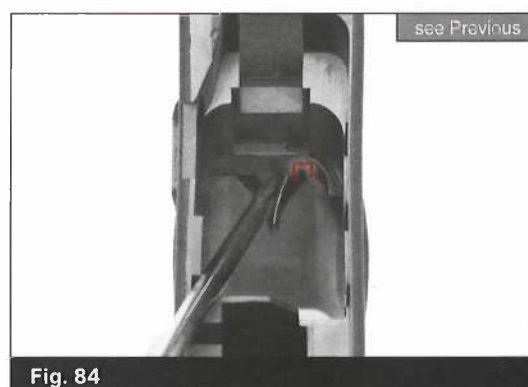


Fig. 84

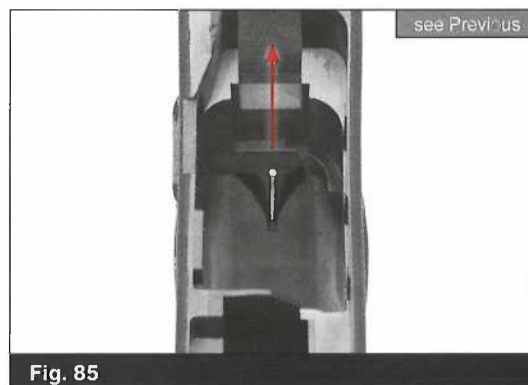


Fig. 85

- Remove the magazine catch body. (Fig. 86)

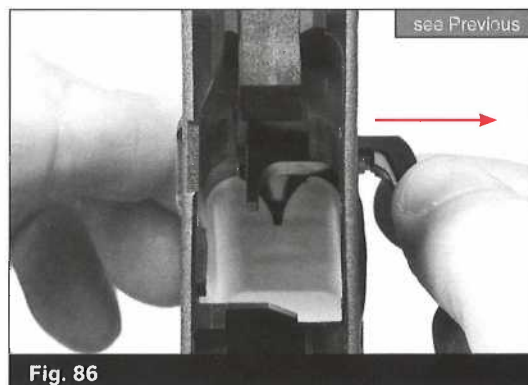


Fig. 86



XIII Frame Reassembly Procedures

see Gen5/Slimline

Magazine Catch Replacement

The magazine catch is reversible for right or left hand use by installing from the left or from the right side.

Options:

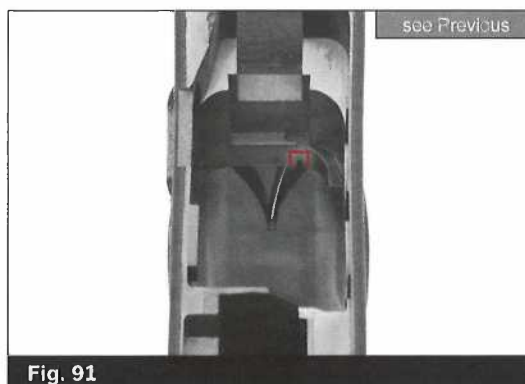
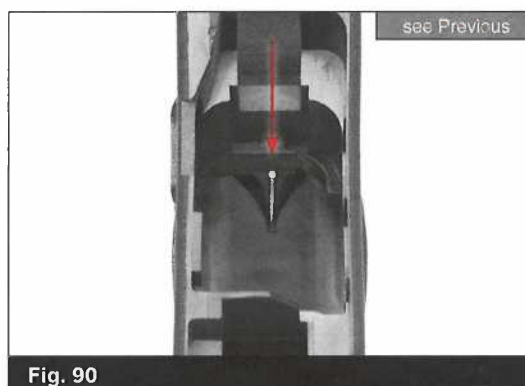
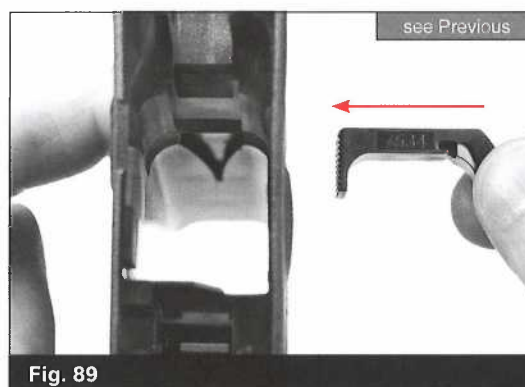
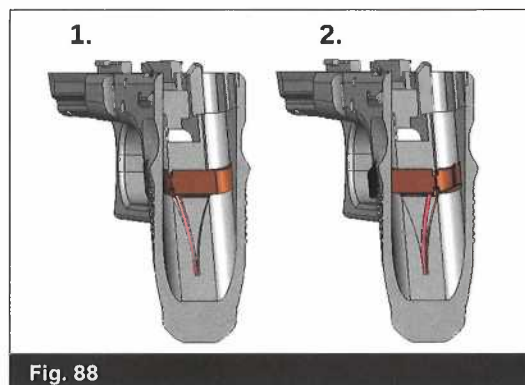
Reversible magazine catch installed for (Fig. 88)

1. Left handed users
(magazine catch on the right side)
 2. Right handed users
(magazine catch on the left side)
- Insert the magazine catch body (Fig. 89) and then using the pliers insert the magazine catch spring in the provided hole and push this down with the tip of the screwdriver. (Fig. 90) Make sure to seat it completely.

Caution!

Be careful not to damage the magazine catch spring. Do not use excessive force so that you do not bend it when pushing it down. Stop pushing the magazine catch spring down as soon as you feel resistance.

- Then push the magazine catch spring back into the notch in the magazine catch body. (Fig. 91)



Slide Lock Spring Replacement

- Insert the straight end of the slide lock spring down into its recess in the frame. (Fig. 92)



Fig. 92

- Use the disassembly tool to seat it completely. (Fig. 93)

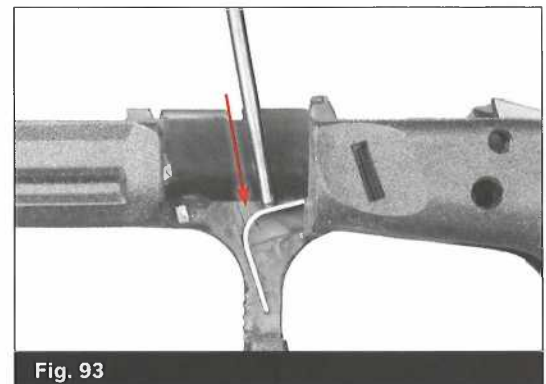


Fig. 93

Slide Lock Replacement

Caution!

The slide lock must always be installed so the groove is facing up and towards the rear. Improper installation may allow the slide to disengage from the frame when the trigger is pressed rearwards. (Fig. 94)

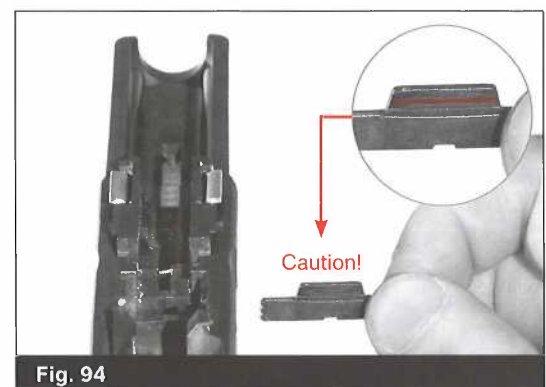


Fig. 94

- Depress slide lock spring and move slide lock on top. Do function check. (Fig. 95)

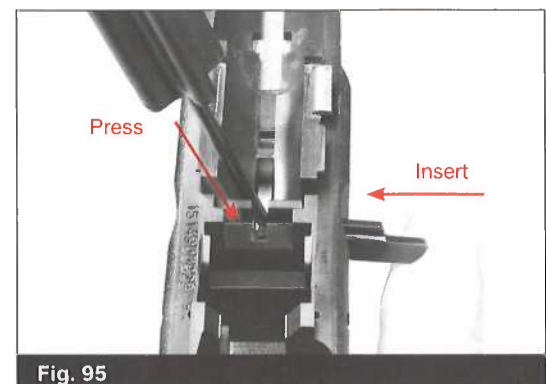


Fig. 95

Function Tests

Slide lock orientation

- Use the barrel and hook it onto the slide lock. Hold the receiver above a soft surface. (Fig. 96)

Slide lock spring

- Press the slide lock down on both sides and release it. The spring is supposed to move it up again.

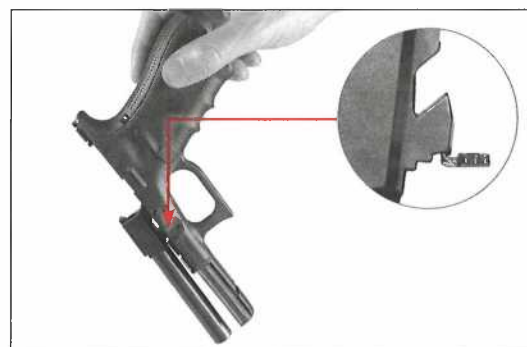


Fig. 96

Connector Replacement

- Insert the short leg of the connector into its recess in the trigger mechanism housing (Fig. 97). Press the connector in by using your pin punch (or your screwdriver) as shown (Fig. 98). While doing this operation, be careful to locate your tool as near as possible to where the connector is inserted in the trigger mechanism housing. Otherwise you could damage the connector. This should be a snug fit. Always seat the connector fully and ensure that it's firmly in place.

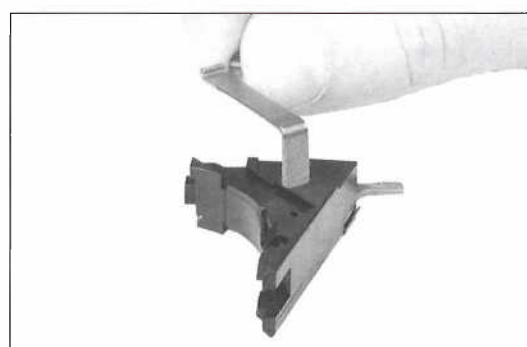


Fig. 97

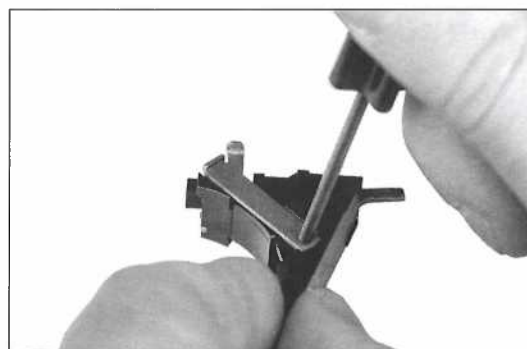
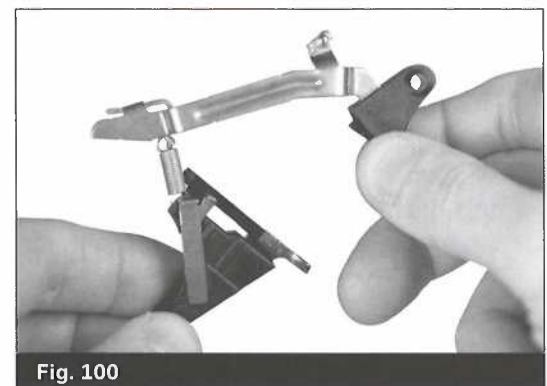
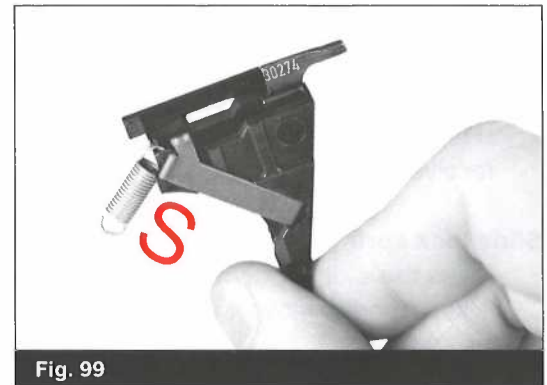


Fig. 98

Trigger Spring Replacement

- If using the standard “S” shaped trigger spring, hook one end through the hole in the top of the trigger mechanism housing and the other end through the hole on the bottom leg of the trigger bar. If viewed from the right and oriented correctly, the trigger spring should resemble an “S”. (Fig. 99/100)

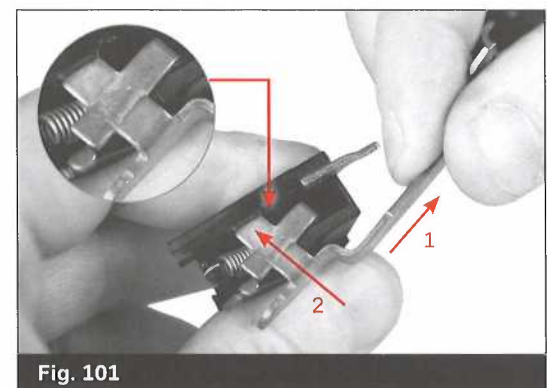


Trigger Bar Replacement

- Reinstall the trigger bar and ensure the left arm of the cruciform goes on top of the drop safety ledge of the trigger mechanism housing. (Fig. 101)

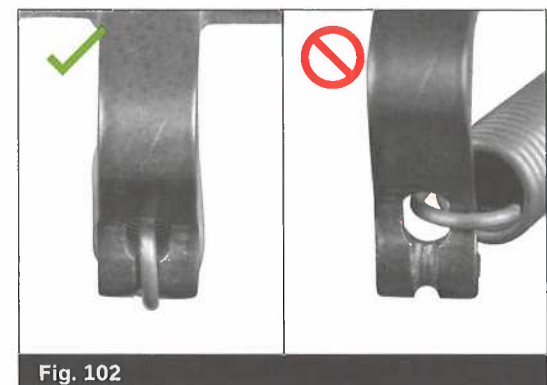
Caution!

When replacing the trigger bar make sure to use identical marking. Marking is visible on top of the cruciform part of the trigger bar.



Caution!

Make sure to seat the trigger spring in the correct way. (Fig. 102)



Trigger Assembly Replacement

- Install the trigger assembly into the frame with the trigger pad first. (Fig. 103)

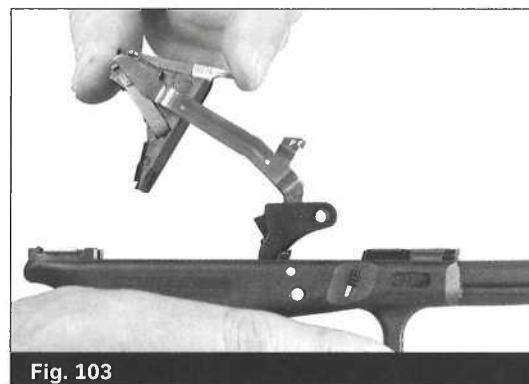


Fig. 103

Locking Block Replacement

- Insert the locking block as shown and seat it into the frame. (Fig. 104)

Locking block design has changed over the years and some new style blocks will not fit in older frames.

New versions will not interchange with earlier frames. Be sure to match the locking blocks by size.



Fig. 104

Comparison of the Pins (Fig. 105)

1. "First" pin – locking block pin (steel)
(1st pin removed and 1st pin reinstalled)
2. Trigger mechanism housing pin (polymer)
a: Short pin:
Initially mounted on pistol w/o back strap.
For pistol w/o back strap.
b: Long pin:
For use with optional back straps.
3. Trigger pin (steel) – 2 grooves

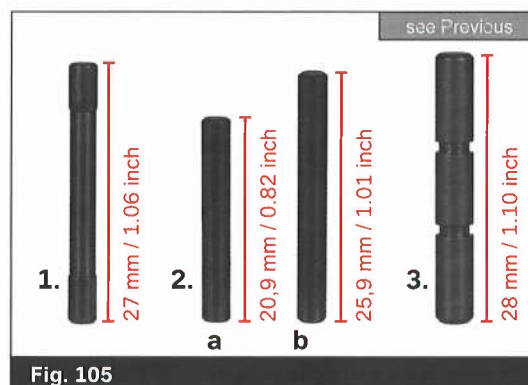


Fig. 105

Caution!

Remove pins from left to right and
reinsert pins from right to left.

Locking Block Pin Replacement

- Insert the locking block pin from the right. This pin should always be the first pin installed in reassembly as it bears on the slide stop lever spring. (Fig. 106)



Fig. 106

Slide Stop Lever Replacement

- Insert the slide stop lever with the spring up and towards the front. Hold this lever horizontally and slide it into the recess just left of the trigger bar. The locking block pin must be in position before the slide stop lever is installed. If not, you will not have proper tension on the lever and this may lead to the slide locking back prematurely when firing. (Fig. 107)



Fig. 107

Caution!

DO NOT INSTALL VERTICALLY! It is possible to position the slide stop lever spring tip under the locking block pin or under the locking block itself causing the slide to lock back even though there are still cartridges in the magazine. (Fig. 108)

- After positioning the slide stop lever as far forward as possible, hold it in position while you insert the trigger pin from the right side of the frame.



Fig. 108

Trigger Pin Replacement

- While holding the slide stop lever in position, insert the trigger pin from the right. (Fig. 109)

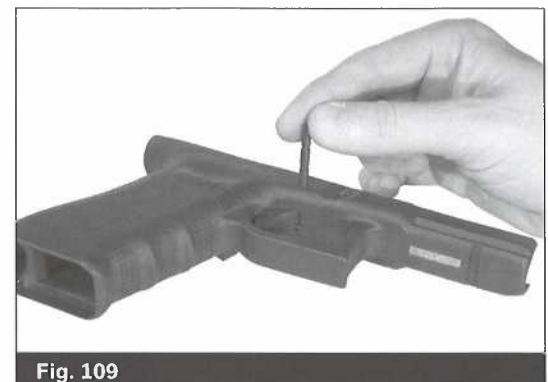


Fig. 109

- Center the two pins by pressing on the pin with the handle of the pin punch. When centered, the left groove on this pin will help keep the slide stop lever in its proper position. (Fig. 110)



Fig. 110

Trigger Mechanism Housing Pin Replacement

- Insert the polymer housing pin from the right. (Fig. 111)



Fig. 111

Function Tests

Slide Stop Lever Tension

- When properly assembled, the slide stop lever should be under spring tension and slight backwards and forwards movements should be possible. With your fingers, pull the rear of the slide stop lever upwards and release. It should snap down with force. If the slide stop lever does not have sufficient downward force, it may engage the slide notch prematurely and lock the slide back even if ammunition remains in the magazine. This check ensures that the slide stop lever has sufficient downward spring pressure and should not lock the slide back prematurely. (Fig. 112)



Fig. 112

Reassembly of the Complete Pistol

- Line up the slide grooves with the frame rails and push the slide onto the frame. If you encounter resistance, check again to see if the recoil spring assembly is completely seated, centered and parallel. Rack the slide to ensure the Slide Lock is properly engaged. (Fig. 113/114)

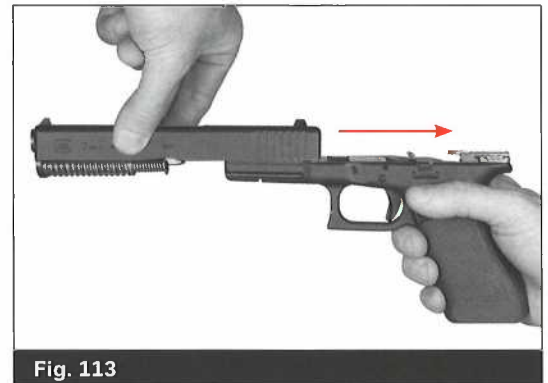


Fig. 113

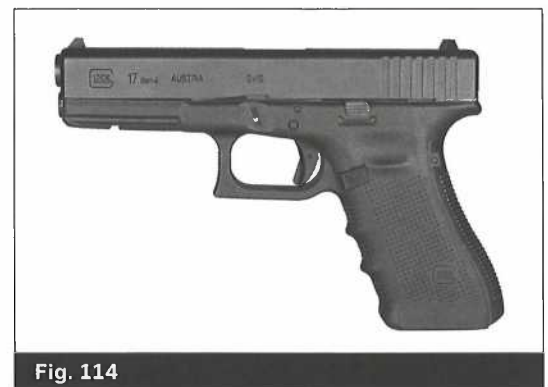


Fig. 114

Caution!

After reassembling the **GLOCK Training Pistol** press the barrel slightly to the rear and ensure that the slide lock moves up to the top position. (Fig. 115)



Fig. 115

xiv Frame – Options and Configurations

see Gen5/Slimline

Configurations

Parts may vary according to pistol size and caliber – for more details please see below table. Location of the distinctive marking indicated in red on the respective picture.

Different Slide Lock Springs

The slide lock spring has one straight end and the other end has a “hump.” The straight end is inserted vertically into a recess in the frame and the “hump” faces toward the rear. (Fig. 116 shows the shape and sizes of springs). Make sure to fit the slide lock springs by size.

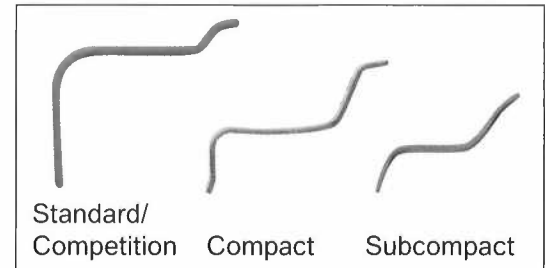


Fig. 116

Different Locking Blocks

G17, G17L, G22, G24, G31, G34, G35, G37, G20, G21, G40, G41	G19, G23, G32, G38	G26, G27, G33, G39	G29, G30

Fig. 117

Different Ejectors

Trigger Mechanism Housing with Ejector. Be sure to match the ejector by caliber. (Fig. 118)

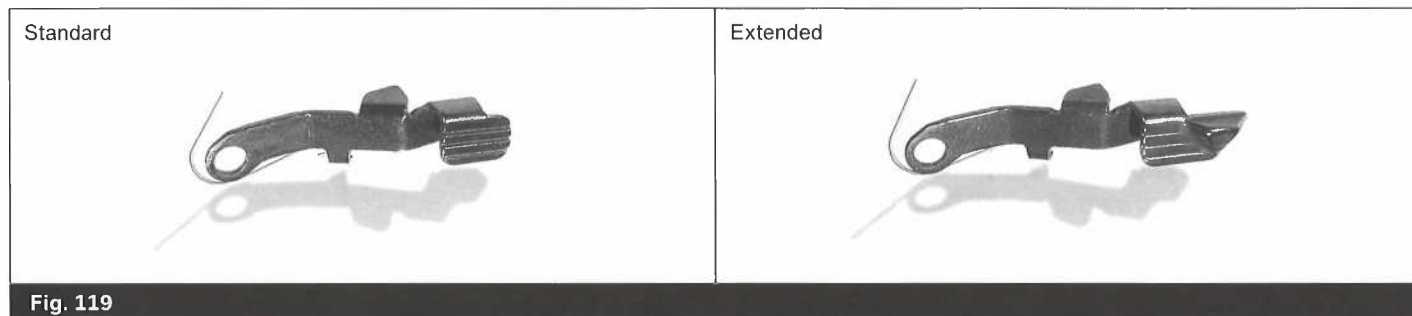
9mm .380 Auto	.40	.357	10mm .45 Auto / .45 GAP

Fig. 118

Options

Pistols may be configured by optional parts – see table below.

Slide Stop Lever

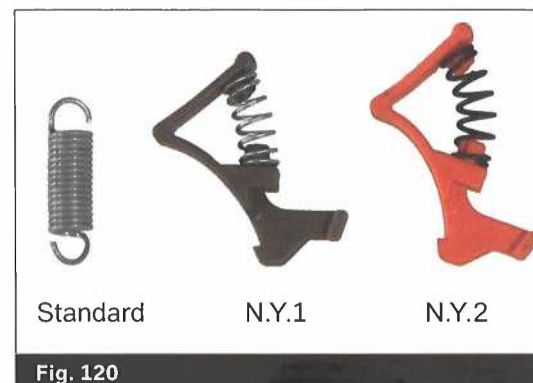


Trigger Springs

Along with the standard coil trigger spring, GLOCK offers two versions of the New York trigger springs. (Fig. 120)

New York Trigger Springs

The New York trigger springs are alternatives to the standard coil trigger spring and give a more “revolver-type” feel to the trigger pull. There are currently two versions of New York springs and they are produced in two different colors with two different colored springs. New York trigger springs should only be installed with the 4.5 lbs. (2 kg), 4.8 lbs. (2,2 kg) or 5.5 lbs. (2.5 kg) connectors.



A New York spring should never be installed with the 8.0 lb. (3.5 kg) (+ marked) connector.

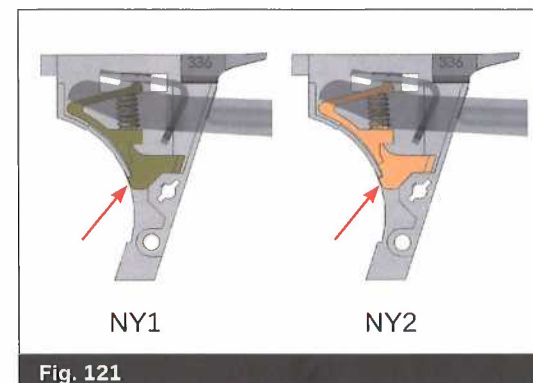
The NY1 trigger spring is olive green colored with a silver spring attached. Use of this part will increase the trigger pull weight approximately 3 lbs. (~1.5 kg) over the normal weight associated with that connector.

The NY2 trigger spring is orange colored with a black spring attached. Use of this part will increase the trigger pull weight approximately 5 lbs. (~2.5 kg) over the normal weight associated with that connector.

Note:

When installing New York trigger springs, make sure the connector fits tightly in the trigger mechanism housing. If it does not fit tightly, replace the housing and/or the connector to ensure a secure fit.

- If using the NY1 (olive green) or NY2 (orange) trigger spring; insert the spring down inside the trigger mechanism housing and ensure that it is oriented correctly. Ensure the catch on the lower end of the NY trigger spring snaps into the slot at the rear of the trigger housing. (Fig. 121)



Connector Options

In addition to the standard 5.5 lb. (2.5 kg) connector, 4.5 lb. (2.0 kg), 4.8 lb. (2.2 kg) and 8.0 lb. (3.5 kg) connectors are available. To change the trigger pull weight, merely change the connector and/or the trigger spring.

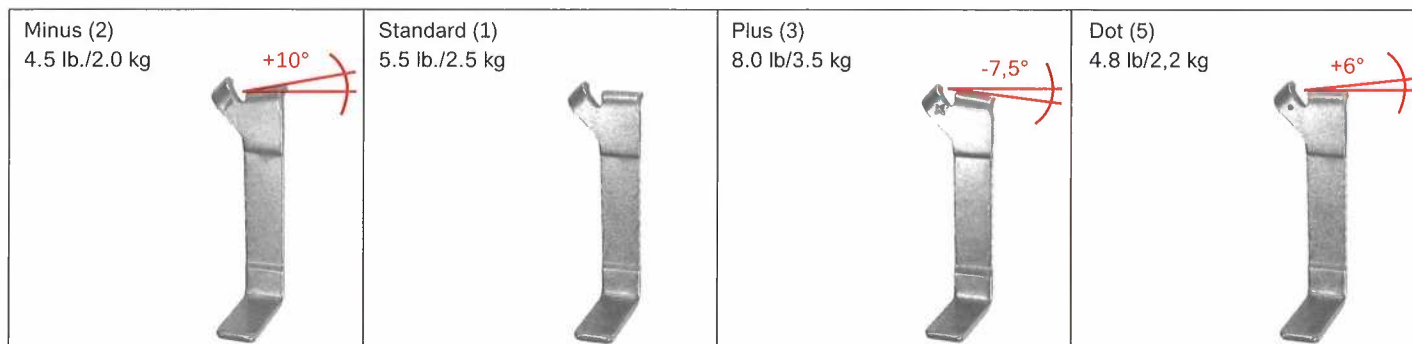


Fig. 122

Trigger Pull Weight Chart











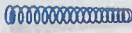
	2,0 kg / 4.4 lbs	2,5 kg / 5.5 lbs	3,5 kg / 7.7 lbs	2,2 kg / 4.8 lbs
Firing Pin Spring	 Trigger Spring 	 Trigger Spring 	 Trigger Spring 	 Trigger Spring 
24N 	19 N – 29 N 4.3 lbs – 6.5 lbs	23 N – 33 N 5.2 lbs – 7.4 lbs	33 N – 41 N 7.4 lbs – 9.2 lbs	20 N – 30 N 4.5 lbs – 6.7 lbs
28N 	23 N – 30 N 5.2 lbs – 6.7 lbs	27 N – 39 N 6.1 lbs – 8.8 lbs	38 N – 48 N 8.5 lbs – 10.8 lbs	24 N – 34 N 5.4 lbs – 7.6 lbs
31N 	26 N – 35 N 5.8 lbs – 7.9 lbs	31 N – 40 N 7.0 lbs – 9.0 lbs	42 N – 52 N 9.4 lbs – 11.7 lbs	27 N – 37 N 6.0 lbs – 8.3 lbs

Fig. 123







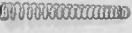

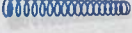
	2,0 kg	2,0 kg	2,5 kg	2,5 kg	2,2 kg	2,2 kg
Firing Pin Spring	 NY1	 NY2	 NY1	 NY2	 NY1	 NY2
24N 	28 N – 37 N 6.3 – 8.3 lbs	32 N – 43 N 7.2 – 9.7 lbs	35 N – 48 N 7.9 – 10.8 lbs	40 N – 55 N 9.0 – 12.4 lbs	37 N – 47 N 8.3 – 10.5 lbs	43 N – 53 N 9.6 – 11.9 lbs
28N 	32 N – 41 N 7.2 – 9.2 lbs	35 N – 46 N 7.9 – 10.3 lbs	40 N – 52 N 9.0 – 11.7 lbs	47 N – 59 N 10.6 – 13.3 lbs	40 N – 50 N 9.0 – 11.2 lbs	47 N – 57 N 10.5 – 12.8 lbs
31N 	35 N – 44 N 7.9 – 9.9 lbs	38 N – 49 N 8.5 – 11.0 lbs	---	---	42 N – 52 N 9.4 – 11.7 lbs	49 N – 59 N 11.0 – 13.2 lbs

Fig. 124

Magazine Catch

Standard



Extended



[see Previous](#)

Fig. 125

Backstrap/Beavertail Installation

- Remove the trigger housing pin with the multifunctional clip (Fig. 126) by pushing it from one side to the other and completely out of the frame. (Fig. 127)



Fig. 126



Medium BS BT

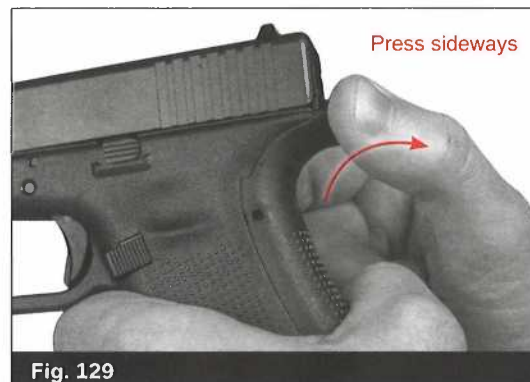
Large BS BT

Fig. 127



Fig. 128

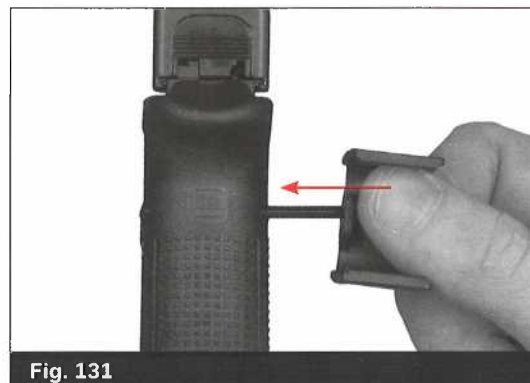
- If a backstrap is already installed, remove it. (Fig. 129)



- If you will be installing a backstrap, attach it to the frame by hooking the bottom of the backstrap to the bottom rear of the frame, then pivoting the top of the backstrap forward and onto the frame.
- If you are installing a beavertail backstrap press it to the frame, until it clicks onto the small nose of the modular backstrap (MBS) frame. (Note: The beavertail backstrap also fits on older Gen4 pistols without the small nose. The nose is only an additional fixture) (Fig. 130)



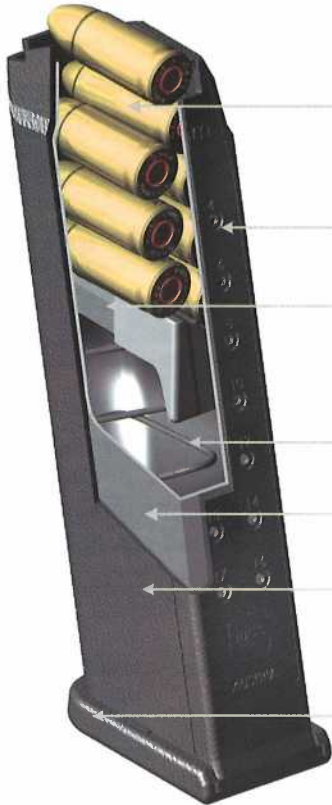
- If you did not install a backstrap, install the short trigger housing pin by pushing it into the corresponding hole in the rear of the frame with the flat side of the multifunctional clip until it is completely centered in the frame. If you installed a backstrap, hold it in place against the frame while installing the long trigger housing pin (comes included in the multifunctional clip) by pushing it into the corresponding hole in the rear of the frame with the flat side of the multifunctional clip until it is completely centered in the frame. (Fig. 131)



- Inspect the pistol to confirm that you have installed the correct trigger housing pin by ensuring that it is flush with the frame. If you installed the long trigger housing pin without a backstrap, it will protrude outside of the frame and could cause discomfort while shooting. If you installed the short trigger housing pin with a backstrap, it will not fully extend to the sides of the frame and may allow the backstrap to come loose. (Fig. 132)



xv Magazines



Cartridges arranged in double rows

Window for each cartridge

Follower

Magazine spring

Hardened steel tube

Polymer jacket

Floor plate

Fig. 133

Magazines do not normally need to be disassembled for cleaning each time your GLOCK pistol is cleaned. Disassembling and cleaning magazines is not recommended unless they have been exposed to dirt, sand, liquids, or other substances and inspection indicates the need for cleaning, or when necessary to replace parts. Excessive magazine disassembly may lead to wear on the tabs at the bottom of the magazine body (Fig. 134).

Caution!

Always wear safety glasses when disassembling your magazine to protect your eyes because the magazine spring, follower and magazine insert are under spring tension, and can cause eye or other injury if not controlled during removal. Be sure to keep downward pressure on the magazine spring with your thumb while disassembling the magazine.



Fig. 134

Magazine Disassembly

All standard current production magazines have removable floor plates and magazine inserts. To disassemble the unloaded magazine, proceed as follows:

- Insert the pin punch fully into the opening in the floorplate and push the magazine insert down into the magazine tube to unlock the magazine floor plate (Fig. 135a).
- With the pin punch still in place, pull the floorplate towards the front of the magazine with the handle of the pin punch (Fig. 135b).
- When the floorplate has moved sufficiently, withdraw the pin punch and reposition your hand so that your thumb is over the magazine spring, pressing it down into the magazine.
- While continuing to press the magazine spring down into the magazine, slide the floorplate forward and fully off of the base of the magazine (Fig. 136).
- Carefully release the pressure on the magazine spring with your thumb until all of the tension has been released from the magazine spring.
- Pull the magazine insert, magazine spring and follower out of the magazine tube.
- Separate the follower from the magazine spring by pulling the end of the spring out of the hole on the bottom of the follower.

Caution!

The magazine spring is under compression.
Be sure to maintain downward pressure on magazine
spring with your thumb while disassembling.
Failure to do so could result in injury.
Always wear safety glasses.



Fig. 135a

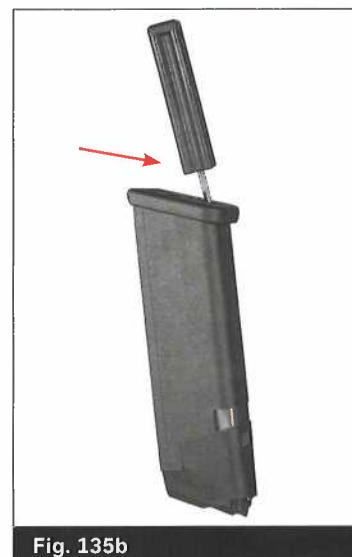


Fig. 135b



Fig. 136

Components of the Magazine (Fig. 137)

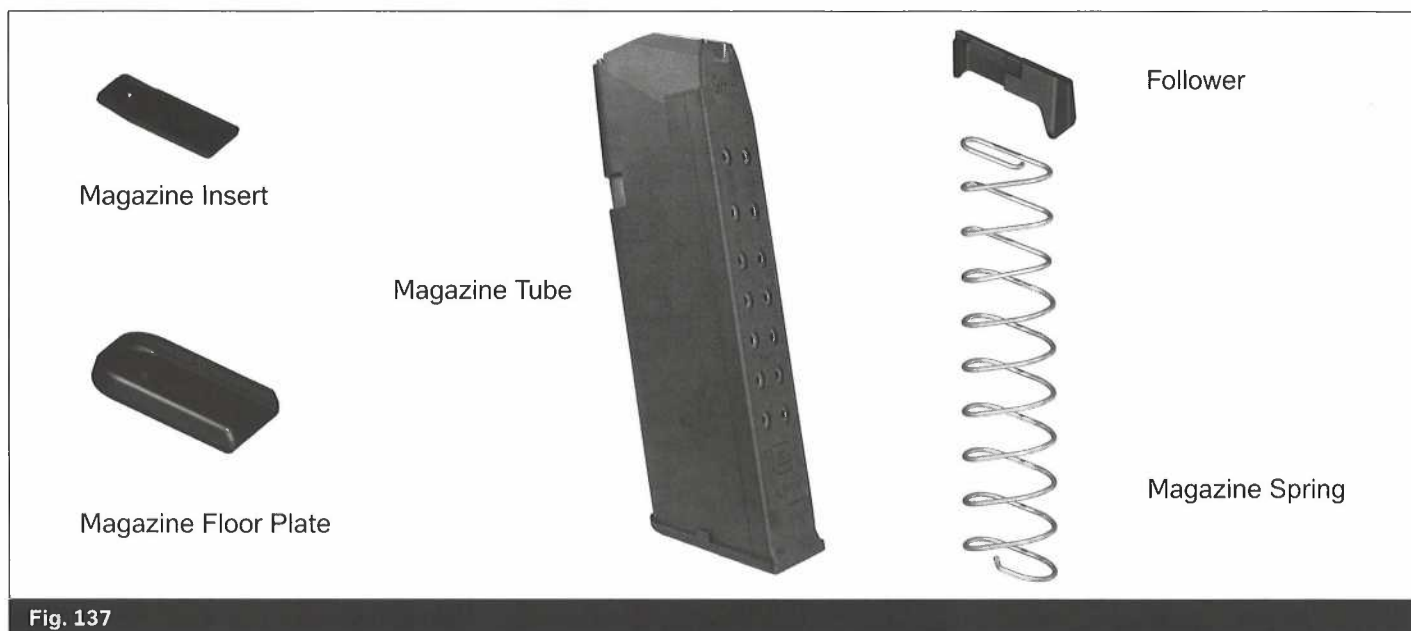


Fig. 137

Magazine Tube and Liner

Current magazine tubes have a four-sided metal liner and usually fall free from the frame when the magazine catch is depressed. (Fig. 137)

Follower

When exchanging followers, make sure to use the identical index number. Index number is visible on top of the follower. Current followers snap on top of the magazine spring. (Fig. 137)
Followers are also available in orange color. (Fig. 137a)

Magazine Spring

The magazine spring is extremely important to the proper functioning of any pistol. It must present the cartridge at the proper time in the cycle of operation and at the correct angle to be fed into the chamber. Proper spring tension must be maintained. The length of the magazine body, the weight and number of the cartridges to be lifted and the spring construction must all be considered for satisfactory magazine operation. (Fig. 137)



Fig. 137a

Magazine Insert

The magazine insert serves to lock the floor plate to the magazine body. (Fig. 137)

Magazine Floor Plate

Standard Floor Plate (Fig. 137)

Magazine Reassembly

To reassemble the magazine, proceed as follows:

- Attach the follower to the magazine spring by inserting the end of the narrow end of the spring into the hole in the bottom of the follower.
- Insert the follower and magazine spring into the magazine tube with the end of the follower with the two prongs on the bottom towards the back of the magazine (Fig. 138).
- Press the magazine spring all the way into the magazine tube with your thumb and hold it in this position. Put the magazine insert on the top of the magazine spring.
- With your other hand, slide the floorplate onto the base of the magazine from front to back until it locks in position (Fig. 139).



Fig. 138



Fig. 139

Caution!

Do not lubricate the magazine!

xvi Magazine – Options and Configurations

Options

Magazine Floor Plate

Plus Floor Plate (Fig. 140)

Magazines with extended floor plates are available for several models and increase magazine ammo capacity while also assisting with seating and removal of the magazine.

Floor Plate 01 (Fig. 140)

Fits for all frames except subcompact and X-models.

Blue floor plate magazines for training pistol models.

Red floor plate magazines for reset and practice pistol models.

Orange floor plate magazines for identifying training magazines. (Fig. 141)

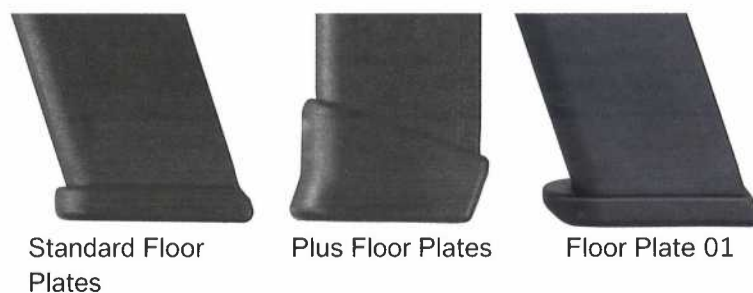


Fig. 140



Fig. 141

xvii Field Inspections

Caution!

Prior to performing any of these inspections unload pistol and do safety check as per procedure in chapter VII.



Fig. 142

1. Pins

Check that all pins are inserted and centered in the frame.

2. Slide Lock (3 steps to this inspection)

- With thumb and forefinger, try to pull down on both sides of the slide lock. It should not move downwards if the slide is forward and locked in battery. This lets you know the slide lock is present and "locked" properly.
- Using the disassembly grip, move the slide rearward approximately 3 mm / 1/8" and pull down on both sides of the slide lock and release. This verifies the slide lock will "unlock" and the spring is operational.
- With the slide lock fully engaged, point the pistol in a safe direction and pull the trigger while pushing the slide forward. The slide should remain "locked" and not move forward off the frame.

3. Slide Stop Lever

Retract the slide and engage the slide stop lever, then release it – the slide stop lever should disengage allowing the slide to travel forward and lock into battery.

4. Trigger

Hold your finger outside the trigger guard, cycle the slide quickly and check if the trigger is in forward position. Then apply pressure to it, cycle the slide quickly and release the trigger slowly. Check the trigger safety – it should engage correctly.

5. Trigger Safety (2 steps to this inspection)

- a. With the slide forward, action set and the trigger forward (ready to shoot), press on both sides of the trigger and try to move the trigger backwards. The trigger should only move slightly rearward (not releasing the firing pin). Be careful not to press on the center portion (trigger lever safety) of the trigger pad. This verifies the trigger lever safety is present, operational and would prevent any unwanted rearward movement of the trigger bar.
- b. After making sure the pistol is unloaded, point it in a safe direction and pull the trigger. When the finger depresses the trigger lever safety, it should allow the trigger lever safety and trigger to move rearwards and release the firing pin.

6. Recoil Spring/Guide Rod Assembly

The recoil spring should be strong enough to move the slide forward reliably to chamber cartridges even if the pistol is somewhat dirty, dry or the ammunition is not perfect. With an unloaded pistol, point it 45° upwards and pull the trigger. While holding the trigger back, pull the slide to the rear and release it very slowly. The recoil spring should be able to push the slide completely forward and fully into battery. This test verifies that the recoil spring is strong enough to chamber ammunition despite less than ideal circumstances.

7. Magazine Catch

Insert an empty magazine, check that it is held in place, then press the magazine catch button – the magazine should drop freely from the pistol.

8. Magazine Spring

The magazine spring must be strong enough to feed ammunition reliably. The spring must push the magazine follower up to move the slide stop lever completely into the notch in the slide. This will lock the slide to the rear when no ammunition remains.

9. Firing Pin Safety Release (free movement)

When the trigger is pulled, the firing pin safety moves upwards and clears the firing pin channel to allow the firing pin to move freely to strike the primer with sufficient force. With an unloaded pistol, point it in a safe direction and pull the trigger. Hold the trigger rearward and shake the entire pistol forwards and backwards. You should hear the firing pin moving forwards and backwards. This ensures the firing pin channel is unobstructed and the firing pin safety has been moved enough to allow the firing pin to move freely.

Engagement

“Engagement” is a term to describe the relationship between the raised back portion of the trigger bar and its contact with the firing pin lug. In addition to all the previous safety features, this area should be inspected periodically to insure adequate surface contact is maintained.

- Replace the standard slide cover plate with the orange half slide cover plate. Determine how much engagement you can see. (Fig. 143)

A minimum of 2/3rds of the surface area of the back leg of the trigger bar should be in contact with the firing pin lug when the action is set and the slide is fully forward.

Minimum engagement of 2/3rds. (Fig. 144)

Unacceptable engagement. (Fig. 145)

If the engagement is less than 2/3, replace the trigger with trigger bar and the firing pin.

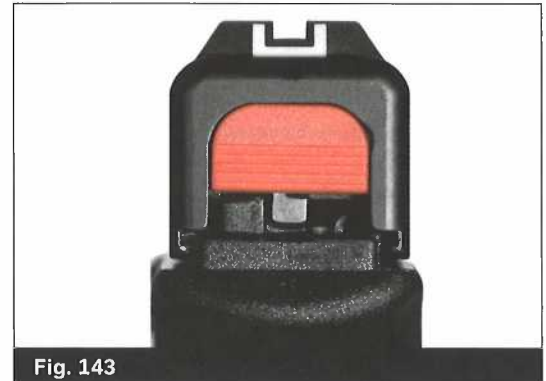


Fig. 143

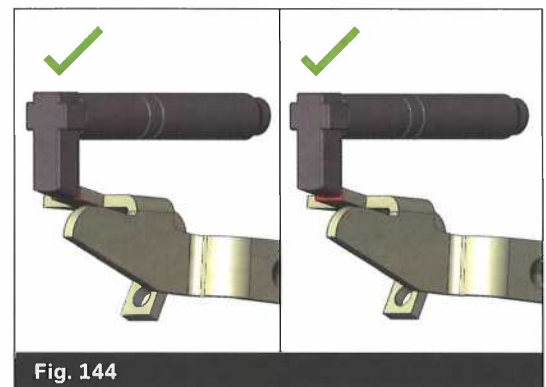


Fig. 144



Fig. 145

xviii Sight Adjustment, Removal and Installation

Caution!

Before installing or adjusting sights, be certain that the pistol is unloaded by removing the magazine and clearing the chamber. **Physically and visually check chamber and magazine well!**

Sight Mounting Tools

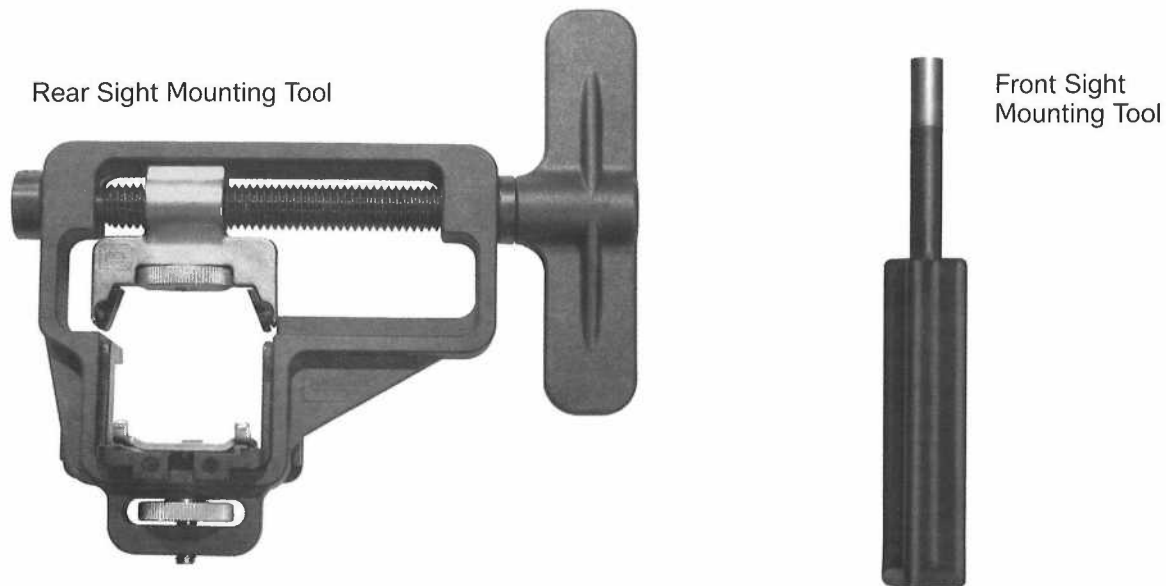


Fig. 146

Notes:

Front Sight

Caution!

Front sights may be installed or removed with the slide off the frame.

- Elevation adjustments are made by changing the height of the front sight. (Fig. 147)

Each front sight height change represents aprox. 4.7 in. (~120 mm) difference in bullet impact at 27 yards (25 m) for the GLOCK 17.

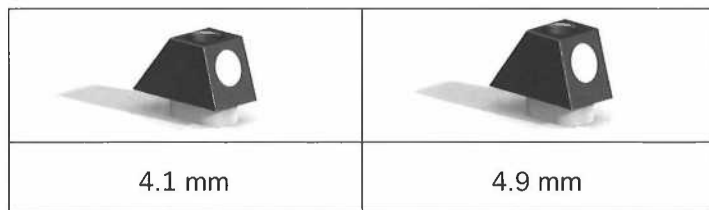


Fig. 148

Point of Impact



TOO HIGH
Insert a higher front sight with the front sight mounting tool.

Fig. 147

Front Sight Mounting Tool

Current Front Sight Mounting Tool (Fig. 149)

For:

- GLOCK Polymer screw-on front sights
- GLOCK Steel screw-on front sights
- GLOCK Steel screw-on front sights luminescent
- GLOCK Steel screw-on front sights self-luminescent

Front Sight Removal and Installation

Caution!

Be certain the pistol is not loaded.
Remove the slide from the frame.

Front Sight Removal

Screw-on Front Sights

Remove screw-on front sights by turning the hex-head tool counter-clockwise.



Fig. 149

Front Sight Installation

Polymer Sights (screw-on)

Position the screw-on polymer front sight in the slot of the slide. Insert the fixing screw in the slot in the base of the front sight mounting tool. (Fig. 150)

Tighten screw/nut until it is snug (do not overtighten and break screw). Adjust front sight if necessary. (Fig. 151)



Fig. 150

Steel or Night Sights (screw-on)

- Degrease the slide, sight and screw to remove any oil or solvents.
- Apply threadlocking type adhesive to the thread of the front sight screw. Remove excessive amount of adhesive.
- Position the steel front sight in the slot of the slide.
- Insert the fixing screw in the slot in the base of the front sight mounting tool.
- Tighten screw until it is snug (do not overtighten and break screw).
- Adjust front sight if necessary.

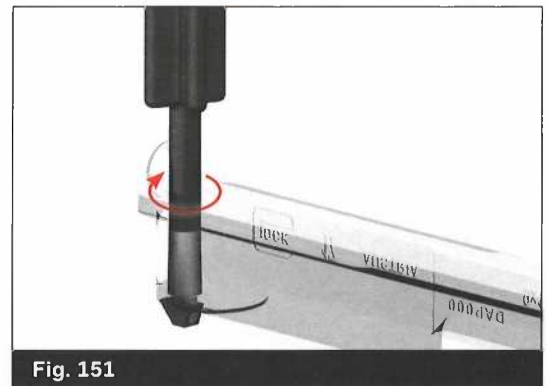


Fig. 151

Front Sight – Options and Configurations

Polymer Sight	Steel Sight	Luminescent Steel Sight	Self-Luminescent Steel Sight

Fig. 152

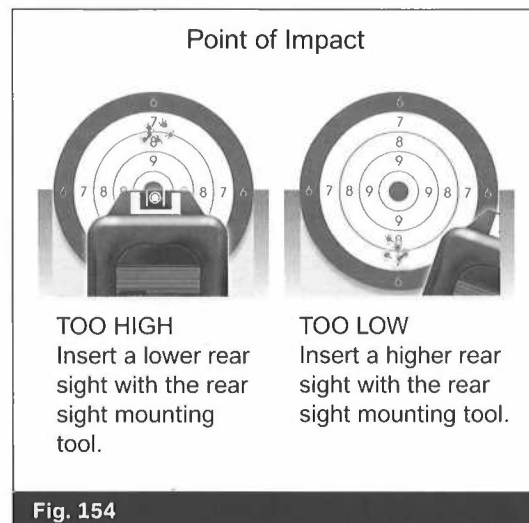
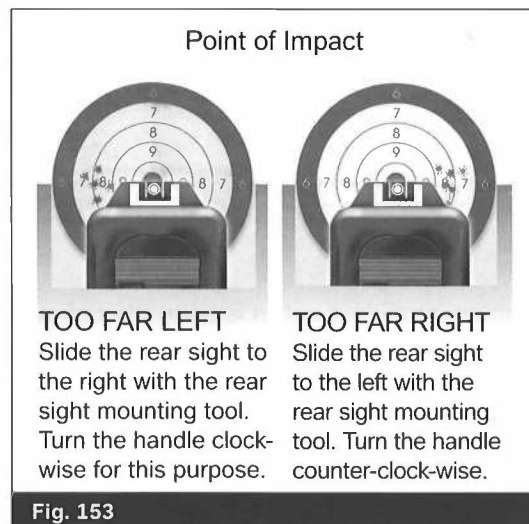
Rear Sight

Caution!

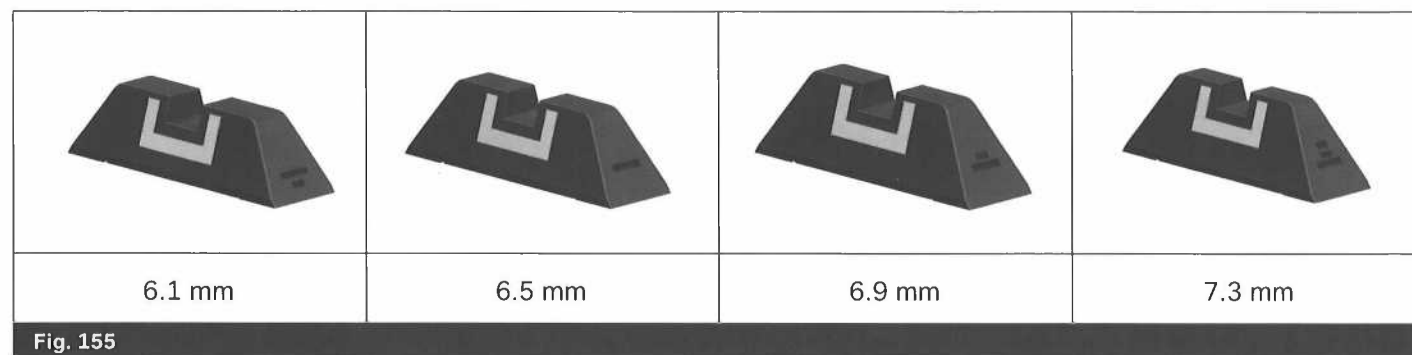
Rear sights may be adjusted, installed or removed with the slide off the frame or with the slide merely locked to the rear.

When adjusting rear sights, always move the rear sight in the direction you want the group to move.

- Windage adjustments are made by moving the rear sight to the left or right in the dovetail cut of the slide. (Fig. 153)
- Elevation adjustments are made by raising or lowering the height of the rear sight. (Fig. 154)



Rear Sight Markings on the Right Side of the Rear Sight (Fig. 155)



Each rear sight height change represents approx. 2.4 in. (~61 mm) difference in bullet impact at 27 yards (25 m) for the GLOCK 17. For standard rear sight heights please consult rear sight height chart.

Rear Sight Markings on Gen5 models (Fig. 155a)





			
6.1 mm	6.5 mm	6.9 mm	7.3 mm

Fig. 155a

Rear Sight Mounting Tool

The current Rear Sight Mounting Tool has adapters and slide rail plate assemblies to fit different frame sizes. (Fig. 156)

Choose and mount the corresponding slide rail plate assembly (Fig. 157a) and adapter plate (Fig. 157b) depending on your slide width and size of pistol model. (Fig. 158)



Slide Rail Plate Assemblies (Fig. 157a) and Adapters (Fig. 157b)




		
Art. Nr. 5178	Art. Nr. 33755	Art. Nr. 33562
Standard models	MOS models	G42 + G43

Fig. 157a

			
Art. Nr. 5175	Art. Nr. 5530	Art. Nr. 33549	Art. Nr. 33550
Slide width (look up in your instruction for use manual):			
25,5 mm/1 in.	28,5 mm/1.12 in.	21 mm/0.83 in.	22 mm/0.87 in.

Fig. 157b

Rear Sight Removal and Installation

Caution!

Be certain the pistol is not loaded. Remove the slide from the frame (or) lock the slide to the rear.
Select the proper size tool or rail plate insert – standard or large frame.

Insert Adaptor
(Fig. 157b)

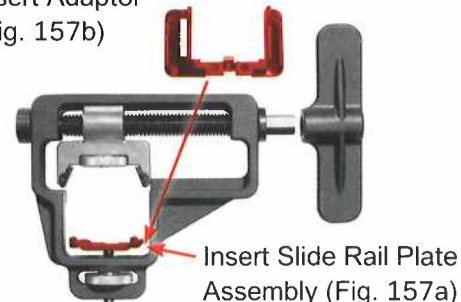


Fig. 158

To Replace Rear Sight

Move the sight carrier to the right. Place the slide in the slide rail plate assembly by aligning the slide rail cuts with the slide rail plate. Push the slide to the rear until the slide contacts the ramp protruding from the slide rail plate assembly, tighten thumb nut. Insert a new GLOCK sight in the carrier (still at the right side), making sure the white outline of the sight is facing toward the rear. (Fig. 159) Turn downward pressure screw to apply slight pressure to the top of the new sight. Turn handle to adjust the new rear sight. (Fig. 160)

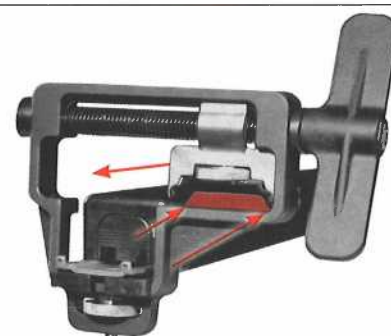


Fig. 159

To Adjust the Rear Sight for Windage Corrections

- Place the slide in the slide rail plate assembly by aligning the slide rail cuts with the slide rail plate. Push the slide to the rear until the slide contacts the ramp protruding from the slide rail plate assembly.
- Tighten the thumb nut screw.
- Turning the drive screw handle to the right or left will move the sight accordingly.
- Loosen thumb nut screw and remove slide from the tool.

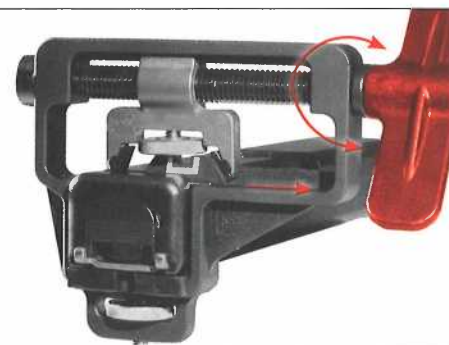


Fig. 160

Note:

Ensure the sight carrier is centered with respect to the dovetail on the slide. Otherwise, there may be damage to the sight mounting tool, slide or both.

Rear Sight – Options and Configurations



xix Maintenance

Caution!

Unload pistol. Physically and visually check the chamber area and magazine well to ensure all ammunition has been removed. Prior to any maintenance and field stripping: always perform unloading procedure and safety check (Chapter VII).

Field Stripping

Using the disassembly grip, retract the slide approximately 1/8 in. (3 mm) while pulling down on both sides of the slide lock. While holding the slide lock in the downward position, move the slide forward. Remove the recoil spring/guide rod assembly by grasping the end nearest the barrel lug and pulling it straight up. Lift up on the barrel lug and remove the barrel. You should have the following: slide, barrel, recoil spring assembly, frame and magazine(s). (See also Chapter VII)

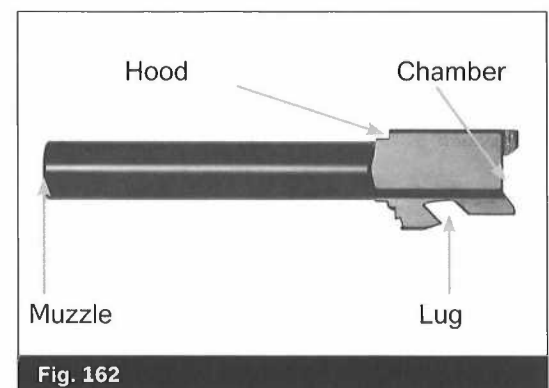
Cleaning Supplies and Lubricants

Use only solvents and lubricants designed for use on firearms. Any product that is advertised and/or marketed for use on guns may be used on GLOCK pistols. When using solvents, make sure all solvent is removed before lubrication, use or storage of the firearm. Under some circumstances, a "dry" (no solvent) cleaning may be appropriate. After cleaning, GLOCK pistols require a minimum of lubrication.

Cleaning

Barrel

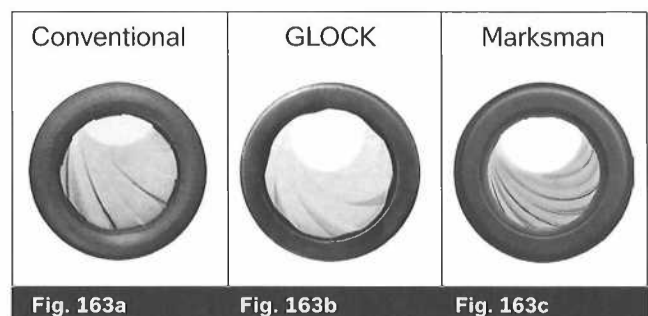
- Wet a bristled cleaning brush with cleaner-lubricant-preservative and run it back and forth in the barrel, from the chamber end, using a cleaning rod to remove any fouling and unburned powder.
- Before firing your GLOCK pistol, run a clean patch through the barrel, from the chamber end, using the cleaning rod. Repeat this procedure until the patch comes out of the barrel with no gun oil or cleaner-lubricant-preservative on it.
- Wipe the outside of the barrel dry with a clean patch and examine it. If it is not clean, wipe again until the patch remains clean.



Rifling

Conventional (Fig. 163a)

- Sharp lands that cut bullet jacket
- Grooves that allow gas to escape
- Areas for powder residue to collect
- Harder to clean



Hexagonal or Octagonal (Fig. 163b)

- Better bullet to barrel fit
- Better gas seal
- Higher, more uniform velocities
- Increased accuracy

Marksman Barrel (Fig. 163c)

The Marksman barrel has the same benefits as the other GLOCK barrels with enhanced tolerances and is crowned.

Note: GLOCK barrels are “hammer forged” and utilize “hexagonal” or “octagonal” rifling. Advantages are increased accuracy, higher velocities, ease of cleaning, better bullet fit and the surface refinement. The chamber and rifling are formed at the same time.

Note: GLOCK Marksman Barrel is not compatible to Gen4 and Previous models.

Slide (Fig. 164)

- Wet a nylon bristle brush with cleaner-lubricant-preservative and thoroughly brush the rail cuts in the slide where it meets the slide rails on the frame.
- Wet a nylon bristle brush with cleaner-lubricant-preservative and, while holding the slide with the muzzle end facing down, brush the breech face and the area under the extractor claw.
- Check all other exposed areas of the slide for cleanliness. If any dirt or debris is found, remove it with cleaner-lubricant-preservative using a nylon bristle brush, patch, or a clean, soft cloth.
- Wipe the exposed areas of the slide that you have cleaned with a clean patch and examine it. If it is not clean, repeat cleaning until the patch remains clean.

Note:

The copper colored substance on the cam area of the interior of the slide is a high-temperature, factory applied lubricant for new pistols. It should be allowed to remain until it naturally wears away to assure long-term lubrication of this area.

Frame

Use the brush to clean the rails and brush down all other surfaces as necessary. Be certain all solvent and residue has been removed before you attempt to reassemble the pistol.

Magazine

It is not recommended to disassemble magazines unless necessary to restore proper functioning. If necessary, refer to instructions from chapter XV. Normally, cleaning all surfaces with a brush or cloth will suffice.

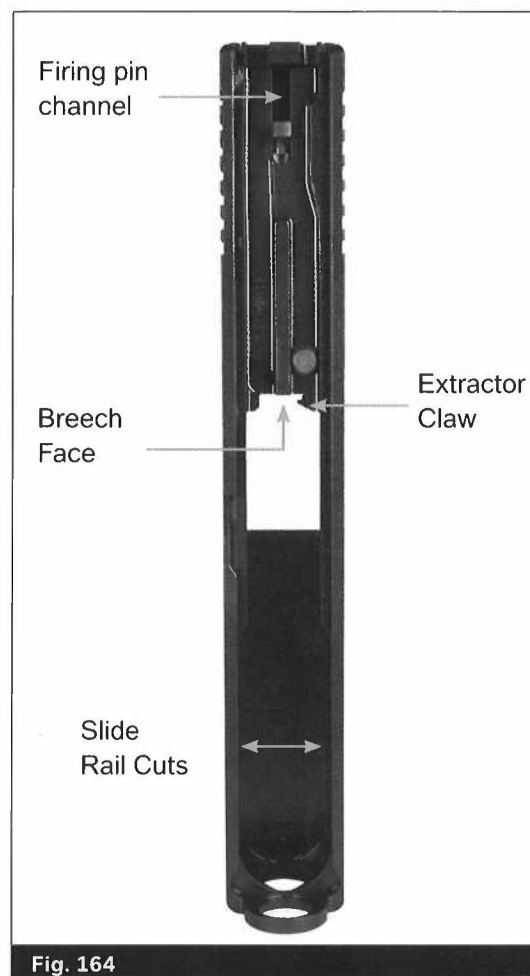


Fig. 164

Lubrication

After a thorough cleaning, remove any remaining solvent from the pistol. Use a quality gun oil or grease product.

Caution!

Large quantities of oil or grease may collect unburned powder, grit, dust or other residue that could interfere with proper functioning of any firearm. Extreme climate (cold or hot weather) could affect large amounts of lubricant.

Barrel

- Slightly dampen a clean patch with gun oil or cleaner-lubricant-preservative and wipe the outside of the barrel, including the barrel hood and lugs and the inside top of the slide in front of the ejection port where the barrel hood rubs against the slide. (Fig. 165)

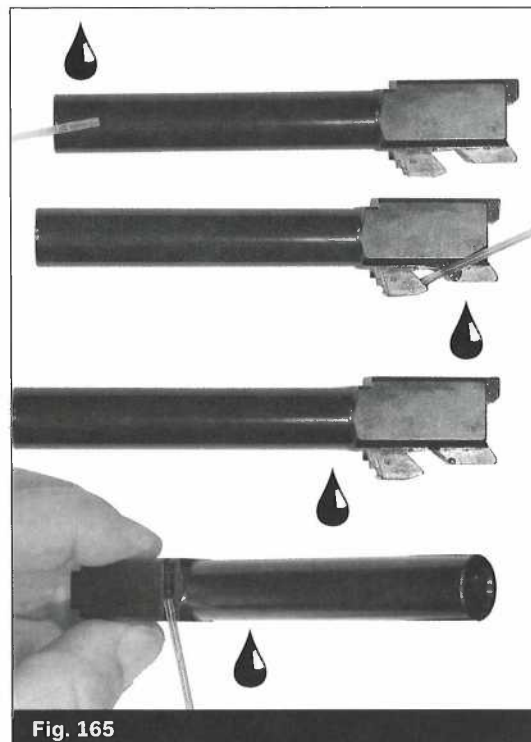


Fig. 165

Slide

- Spread one drop of gun oil or cleaner-lubricant-preservative along the entire length of each slide rail cut. (Fig. 166)
- Slightly dampen a clean patch with gun oil or cleaner-lubricant-preservative and wipe the exterior surfaces of the slide. (Fig. 167)

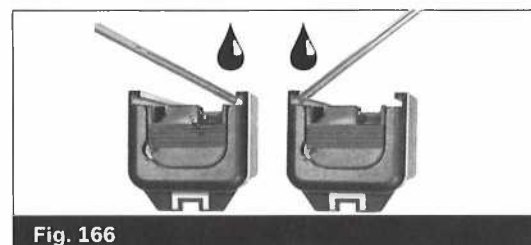


Fig. 166

Caution!

Never leave any lubricant inside the firing pin channel, weep hole or magazine tube. Along with the breech face and barrel chamber, these areas should be wiped dry before reassembly or use. Leaving solvent or lubricant in any of these areas may cause contamination of primers or powder and possible failure to fire.

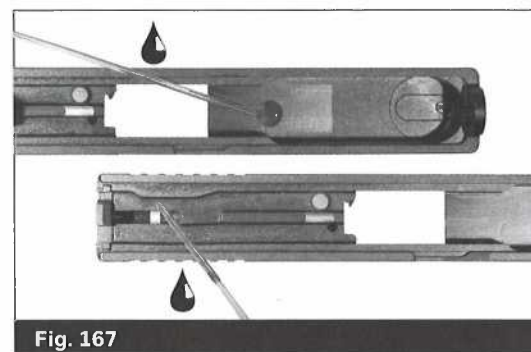


Fig. 167

Frame

- Place a drop of gun oil or cleaner-lubricant-preservative where the rear end of the trigger bar touches the connector at the right rear corner of the frame. (Fig. 168)

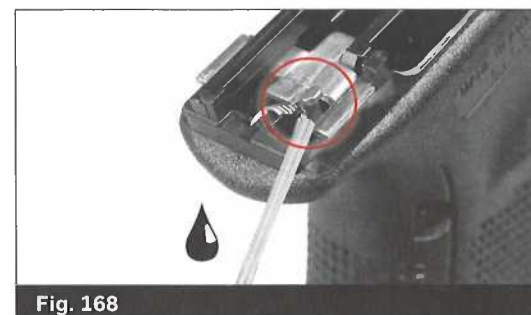
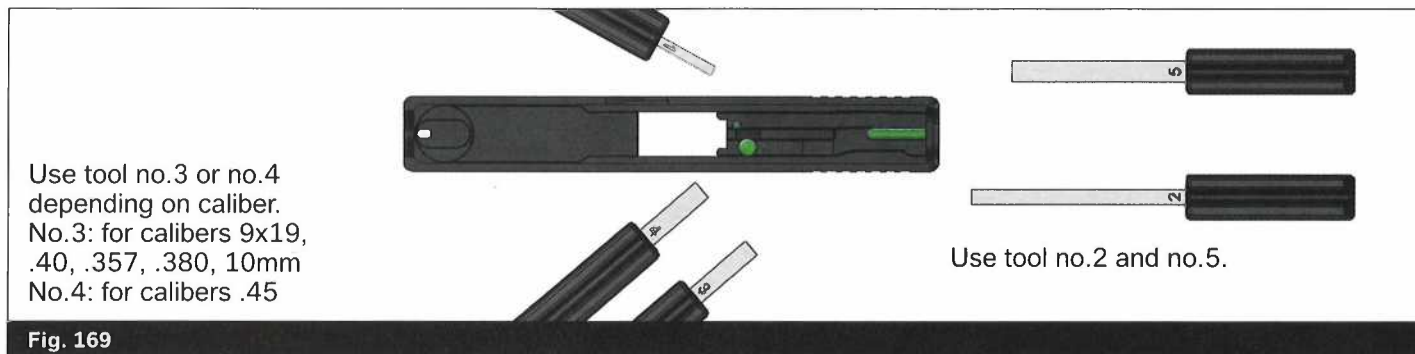


Fig. 168

Maintenance Kit

- For cleaning the openings of the slide use GLOCK channel maintenance kit. (Fig. 169)



Gauges

Caution!

These gauges were issued to satisfy existing routines of law enforcement and military armorers only. Not intended or sold for civilian use.

Gauge Headspace	Caliber	Dimensions	Art.Nr.
	1 9x19 mm	19,15 mm	Art.Nr. 5089
	.40	21,59 mm	Art.Nr. 24866
	.45 Auto	22,81 mm	Art.Nr. 28425
	2 9x19 mm	19,45 mm	Art.Nr. 5082
	.40	21,89 mm	Art.Nr. 24865
	.45 Auto	23,11 mm	Art.Nr. 28426
Gauge Barrel	Caliber	Dimensions	Art.Nr.
	1 9x19 mm	Ø 8,735 mm	Art.Nr. 4886
	.40	Ø 9,865 mm	Art.Nr. 11905
	.45 Auto	Ø 11,185 mm	Art.Nr. 11906
	2 9x19 mm	Ø 8,825 mm	Art.Nr. 4886
	.40	Ø 9,955 mm	Art.Nr. 11905
	.45 Auto	Ø 11,275 mm	Art.Nr. 11906
Gauge Extractor Clearance Cal. 9x19	Caliber	Dimensions	Art.Nr.
	1 9x19 mm	1,27 mm	Art.Nr. 9023
	2 9x19 mm	1,80 mm	
	3 9x19 mm	9,60 mm	
Gauge Extractor Clearance Cal. .40/.45 Auto	Caliber	Dimensions	Art.Nr.
	1 .40	10,5 mm	Art.Nr. 11912
	.45 Auto	11,9 mm	Art.Nr. 11913

Caution!

Please choose gauges corresponding to the caliber.

Gauge Headspace

- Pull the slide back and lock it by pushing the slide stop lever upwards. Insert the gauge into the chamber with the smaller end facing the breech face. Then bring the slide carefully into forward position.

“GO” Barrel and slide must lock completely.
(Fig. 170)



“NO GO” Barrel and slide will not lock completely.
(Fig. 171)



Caution!

Never allow the slide to go forward under its own power on a gauge.

Gauge Barrel

- Pull the slide back and lock it by pushing the slide stop lever upwards. Insert the gauge into the barrel through the muzzle.

“GO” The gauge can be passed completely through the barrel. (Fig. 172)



“NO GO” The gauge will not pass completely through the barrel. (Fig. 173)



Gauge Extractor Clearance Caliber 9x19

- Remove the slide from the frame. Remove the recoil spring assembly and the barrel. Place the gauge between the breech face and the extractor claw.

“GO” The gauge passes behind the extractor claw. (Fig. 174)

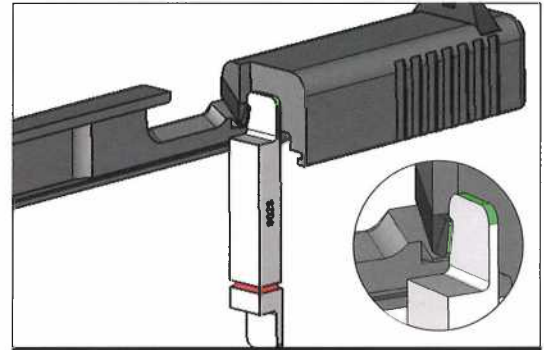


Fig. 174

“NO GO” The gauge will not pass behind the extractor claw. (Fig. 175)

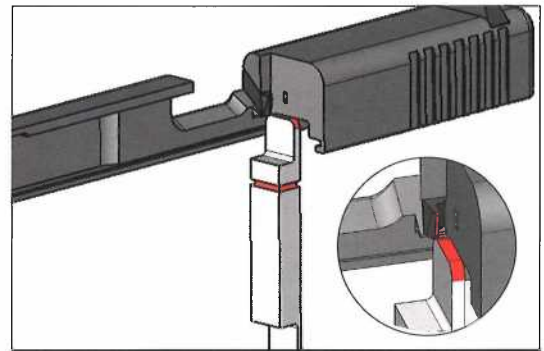


Fig. 175

Gauge Extractor Clearance Caliber .40/.45 Auto

- Remove the slide from the frame. Remove the recoil spring assembly and the barrel. Place the gauge between the breech face and the extractor claw.

“GO” The gauge passes behind the extractor claw and should project from the top of the slide (1-3mm). (Fig. 176)

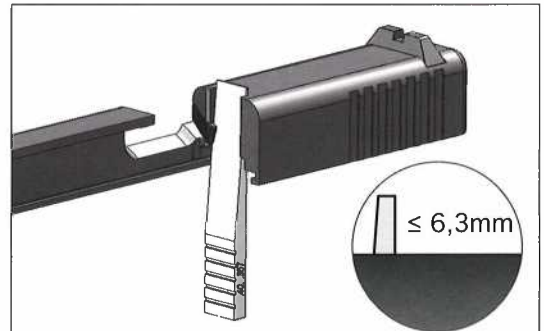


Fig. 176

“NO GO” The gauge passes behind the extractor claw but doesn't project from the slide. (Fig. 177)

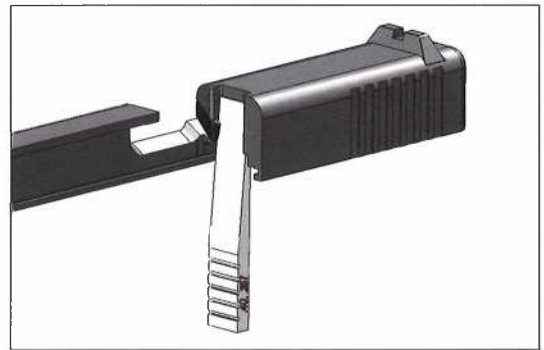


Fig. 177

xx Scheduled Replacement Parts

As with every type of machine and all firearms, GLOCK pistols do have some parts that may occasionally require maintenance, adjustment and/or replacement. "Wearable" parts are those that by their very nature will not maintain absolute factory specifications forever and will need to be monitored periodically for satisfactory function.

Generally it is recommended that all GLOCK Pistols be detail disassembled and inspected by a certified GLOCK armorer at least annually.

All field inspections listed previously will assist in identifying any possible areas of concern:

Springs

Springs are very important to the proper operation of all semi-automatic pistols and as they age or "tire" they can affect the "cycle of operation", leading to unsatisfactory performance. Any spring can be damaged, weakened, worn or broken and should be evaluated often.

Springs in the GLOCK pistol that may require attention at some point are:

1. Recoil spring assembly
2. Firing pin spring
3. Firing pin safety spring
4. Extractor depressor plunger spring
5. Magazine catch spring
6. Slide lock spring
7. Trigger spring
8. Magazine spring
9. Slide stop lever spring (not a separate part – attached to the slide stop lever).

Extractors

Extractors should have the proper tension and that area should be relatively clean. The claw should not be "chipped" or damaged. Feeding and extraction problems can be caused by "worn" and/or damaged extractors.

Firing Pin/Firing Pin Safety

The front area of the firing pin engages the firing pin safety and it is possible to detect some wear in this area. Periodic field inspections and proper armorer handling techniques will minimize any potential problems in this area.

Magazine Followers

Followers help hold the cartridges at the proper angle for feeding and engage the slide stop lever to lock the slide to the rear. Check occasionally and monitor their condition. If necessary change complete magazine.

Magazine Bodies

The side cut on the magazine body allows the magazine catch to operate properly. The "lips" of the magazine assist with proper feeding and can be damaged by improper handling. Check these areas often. If necessary change complete magazine.

xxi Loading

Caution!

Do not use live ammunition in the classroom!

Before loading a GLOCK pistol, always make sure you have the correct ammunition. Use only the proper caliber and ensure that the ammunition is in good condition. GLOCK pistols should only be fired with factory loaded, jacketed ammunition in accordance with CIP/SAAMI and/or NATO pressure standards.

- Insert the correct ammunition into the magazine properly.
- The slide can be either forward in battery, or locked to the rear.
- Insert the magazine into the magazine well, seat it firmly and ensure it locks into place.
- Pull the slide fully rearward and release.

You should now have a cartridge in the chamber. You can now remove the magazine and add another cartridge, if desired.

xxii Ammunition

Before loading the GLOCK pistol, always make sure that you have the correct ammunition. Use only the correct caliber and be sure the ammunition is in good condition. GLOCK pistols should only be used with quality factory ammunition that contains jacketed projectiles and is loaded to CIP/SAAMI/NATO standard pressures.

DO NOT USE HANDLOADS OR RELOADED AMMUNITION!

Use of non-factory loaded ammunition or ammunition loaded with non-jacketed (lead) bullets will void the warranty.

GLOCK currently offers models chambered for conventional ammunition in seven different calibers — 9mm, .357 Auto, .380 Auto, .40 Auto, 10mm, .45 Auto and .45GAP

ANY AMMUNITION THAT APPEARS TO BE IN POOR CONDITION, DAMAGED, KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN STORED IMPROPERLY OR OBVIOUSLY SHORTER IN OVERALL LENGTH THAN USUAL SHOULD NOT BE FIRED IN ANY FIREARM.

“Set Back”

Cartridges sometimes may be damaged or altered in some way and this can cause an unsafe condition. An example is a cartridge that has had the projectile (bullet) pushed back deeper than normal into the casing. This can change the combustion space characteristics and powder burn rate boosting pressures to unacceptable levels. Repeated loading and unloading of the same cartridge can cause a condition known as “set back.” The projectile has been pushed deeper into the case and the overall length of the round is noticeably shorter than others of the same bullet weight, make or style.

DO NOT CHAMBER AND EJECT THE SAME ROUND REPEATEDLY!

Caution!

Cartridges with the projectiles “pushed back” or seated deeper than normal may have significantly increased pressures. This can possibly damage the firearm and cause personal injury.

xxiii Service Procedures and Diagnostics*

* The following listed are intended as aids in diagnosing the cause and correction of problems observed when shooting. They are not intended to be exclusive or "catch-all" remedies. The actual remedy may consist of one or more of the above listed factors.

OBSERVED PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSES	CORRECTION
FAILURE TO EXTRACT	Extractor worn/broken/missing	Replace
	Defective ammunition	Change ammunition
	Dirt under extraction claw	Clean extractor and check function
	Dirty chamber	Clean chamber
	Shooting with an unlocked wrist	Lock shooting hand wrist
FAILURE TO EJECT OR ERRATIC EJECTION (INCLUDING STOVE PIPES)	Broken or damaged ejector	Replace trigger mechanism housing with ejector
	Underpowered ammunition	Change ammunition
	Dirty chamber	Clean chamber
	Shooting with an unlocked wrist	Lock shooting hand wrist
	Lack of lubrication	Lubricate
	Dirty gun	Clean
FAILURE TO FEED	Magazine not properly inserted	Reinsert magazine
	Underpowered ammunition	Change ammunition
	Dirty magazine	Clean and inspect magazine
	Weak magazine spring	Replace magazine
	Dirty chamber	Clean chamber
	Tight extractor	Replace or clean as needed
	Shooting with an unlocked wrist	Lock wrist
	Deformed magazine (Magazine sides or lips deformed)	Replace magazine
	Weak recoil spring	Replace
SLIDE FAILS TO LOCK OPEN ON LAST ROUND	Magazine follower broken	Replace magazine
	Dirty magazine	Clean and inspect magazine
	Weak magazine spring	Replace magazine
	Worn slide stop lever notch	Contact Warranty Department if replacement of the magazine and slide stop lever did not correct the issue.
	Dirty gun	Clean
	Needs lubrication	Lubricate
	Deformed magazine	Replace magazine
	Trigger pin inserted too far (left or right) Slide stop lever worn	This can cause the spring on the slide stop lever to bind. Check to see if the slide stop lever moves freely. If not, press the trigger pin slightly to the right or left until the slide stop lever moves freely.
	Slide stop lever damaged	Inspect and replace if necessary.
	Underpowered ammunition	Change ammunition
	Shooting with an unlocked wrist	Lock wrist
	Improper grip	Tighten grip

OBSERVED PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSES	CORRECTION
FAILURE TO FIRE (ROUND CHAMBERED)	Slide out of battery (DO NOT FORCE INTO BATTERY) due to: Deformed/defective round	Inspect and replace round
	Under-powered ammunition	Change ammunition
	Damaged/weak recoil spring	Replace recoil spring assembly
	Damaged recoil spring tube	Replace recoil spring assembly
	Mating surfaces of barrel, slide and frame excessively dirty.	Field strip and clean
	Gun dirty/obstructed chamber	Clean chamber
	Shooting with an unlocked wrist	Lock shooting hand wrist
NO PRIMER STRIKE	Worn or broken firing pin tip	Replace
	Obstructed channel	Clear
	Spring cups inverted	Assemble properly
LIGHT, CENTERED STRIKE	Hard primer (SMG ammunition)	Change ammunition
	Obstructed firing pin channel	Remove, inspect and clean firing pin and firing pin spring Clean firing pin channel
LIGHT OFF-CENTER STRIKE	Tight extractor	Replace
	Dirty gun	Clean
	Slide lock reversed or not beveled	Replace
	Weak recoil spring	Replace
INCONSISTENT TRIGGER PULL OR WILL NOT RELEASE	Connector loose in housing	Replace housing
	Pistol is excessively dirty	Field strip and clean
	Wrong trigger bar	Replace
	Connector needs lubrication	Lubricate
	Trigger bar is bent/damaged	Replace trigger bar
TRIGGER SAFETY FAILS TO RETURN TO ENGAGED (FORWARD) POSITION	Improperly stored in original box with trigger in full forward position (trigger safety fully depressed)	Replace trigger bar. When stored in original box, pistol must be unloaded, trigger in back position.
FIRING PIN SAFETY FAILS AS DESCRIBED IN THE MANUAL	Damaged, worn or defective firing pin safety	Replace
LOCKS OPEN EARLY	Improper hand position	Change grip
	Reverse tension on slide stop lever	Install lever correctly and perform field inspection for proper tension.
	Damaged slide stop lever	Replace
FAILURE OF THE TRIGGER TO RESET	Trigger spring broken	Replace
	Trigger spring installed incorrectly	Install correctly (Fig. 102)
	No engagement	Correct engagement (Fig. 143/144/145)
	Bent connector	Replace
BAD ENGAGEMENT	Trigger bar or firing pin damaged or modified	Replace damaged part and recheck engagement

GLOCK Armorer's Manual

SAFE ACTION® PISTOLS



PERFECTION

SAFE ACTION® SYSTEM





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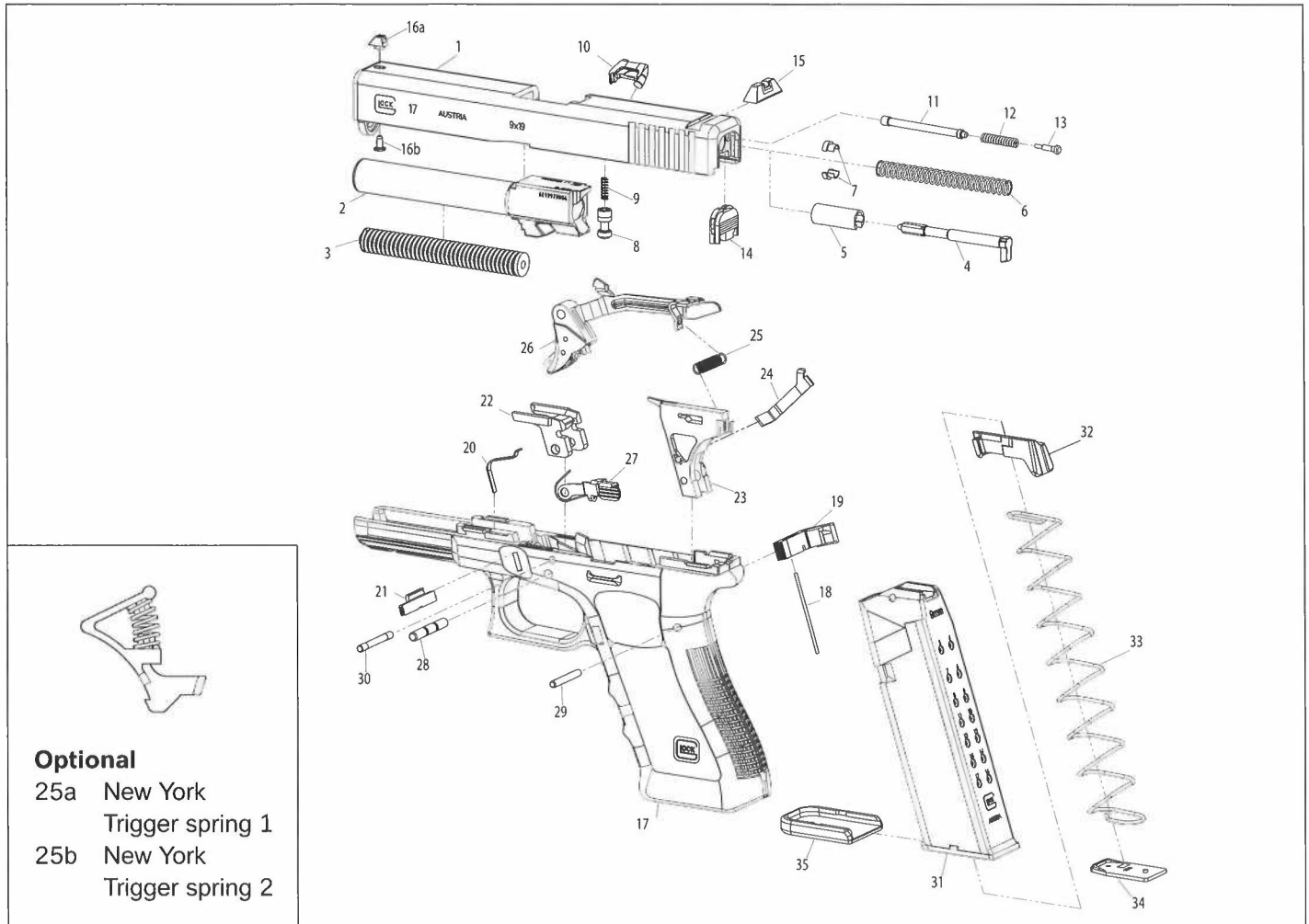
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This attachment sheet is specialized for GLOCK pistols of previous generations (not Gen4 and not Slimline) and exclusively contains related procedures and parts. For all standard information of GLOCK pistol models please refer to the GLOCK Gen4 Armorer's Manual.

IV Component Parts of GLOCK Pistols

refer to page 10

Exploded Drawing GLOCK 17



- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 Slide | 14 Slide cover plate | 25a New York Trigger Spring 1 |
| 2 Barrel | 15 Rear sight | 25b New York Trigger Spring 2 |
| 3 Recoil spring assembly | 16a Front sight | 26 Trigger with trigger bar |
| 4 Firing pin | 16b Front sight screw | 27 Slide stop lever |
| 5 Spacer sleeve | 17 Frame | 28 Trigger pin |
| 6 Firing pin spring | 18 Magazine catch spring | 29 Trigger housing pin |
| 7 Spring cups | 19 Magazine catch | 30 Locking block pin |
| 8 Firing pin safety | 20 Slide lock spring | 31 Magazine tube |
| 9 Firing pin safety spring | 21 Slide lock | 32 Follower |
| 10 Extractor | 22 Locking block | 33 Magazine spring |
| 11 Extractor depressor plunger | 23 Trigger mechanism housing with ejector | 34 Magazine insert |
| 12 Extractor depressor plunger spring | 24 Connector | 35 Magazine floor plate |
| 13 Spring-loaded bearing | 25 Trigger spring | |

viii Field Stripping

refer to page 17

Barrel Removal

- Grasp the barrel by the bottom lug and lift it clear of the slide. (Fig. 178)

Caution!

When field stripping, guard against dropping the slide assembly and damaging the guide ring or the rear of the slide rails. Check for cracks and/or bent rails. (Fig. 179/180)

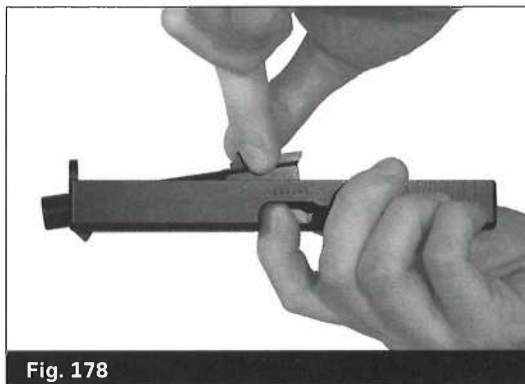


Fig. 178

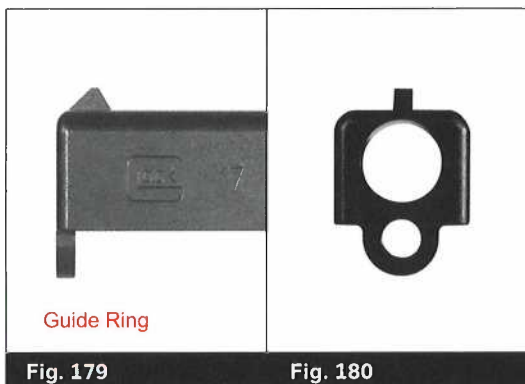


Fig. 179

Fig. 180

Basic Field Strip

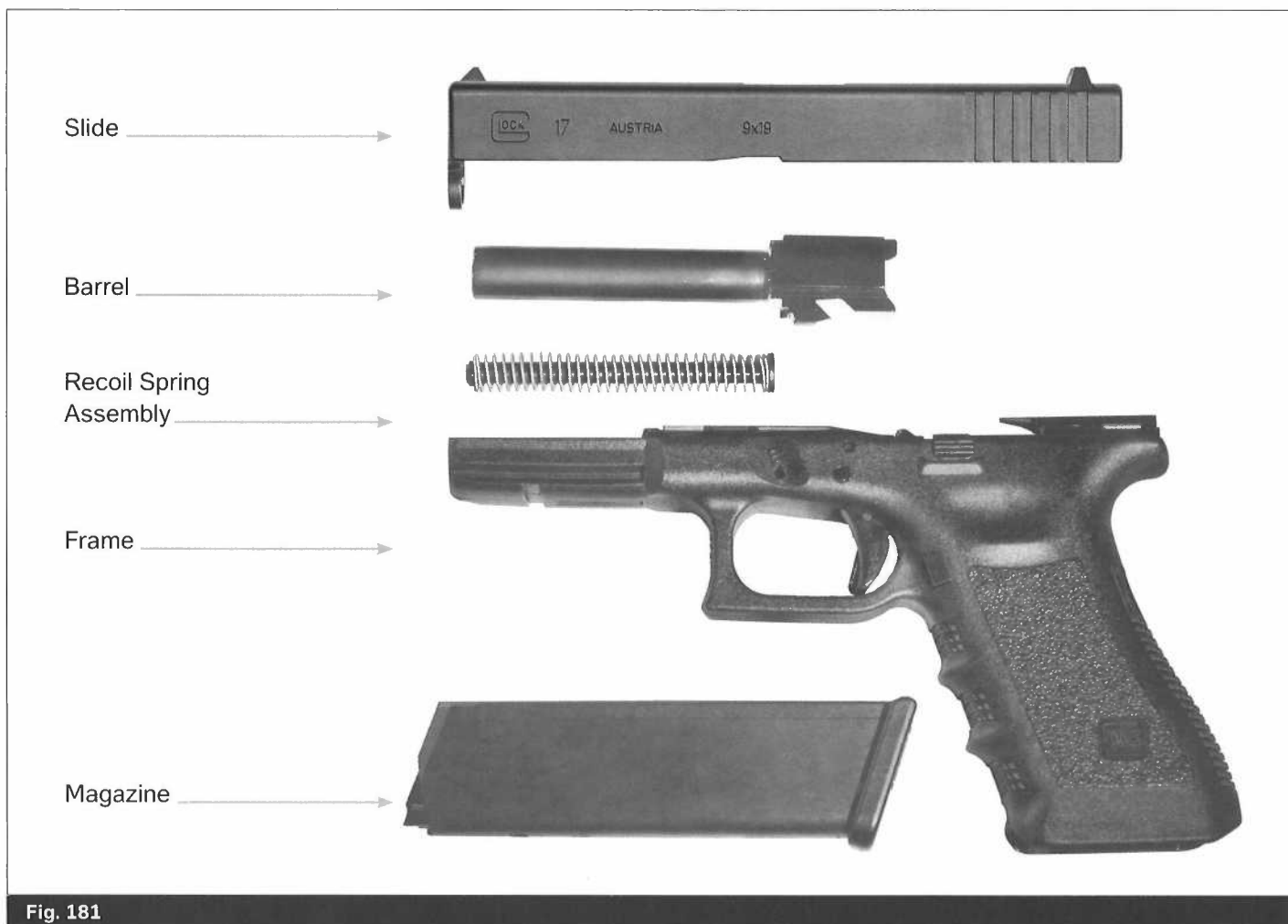


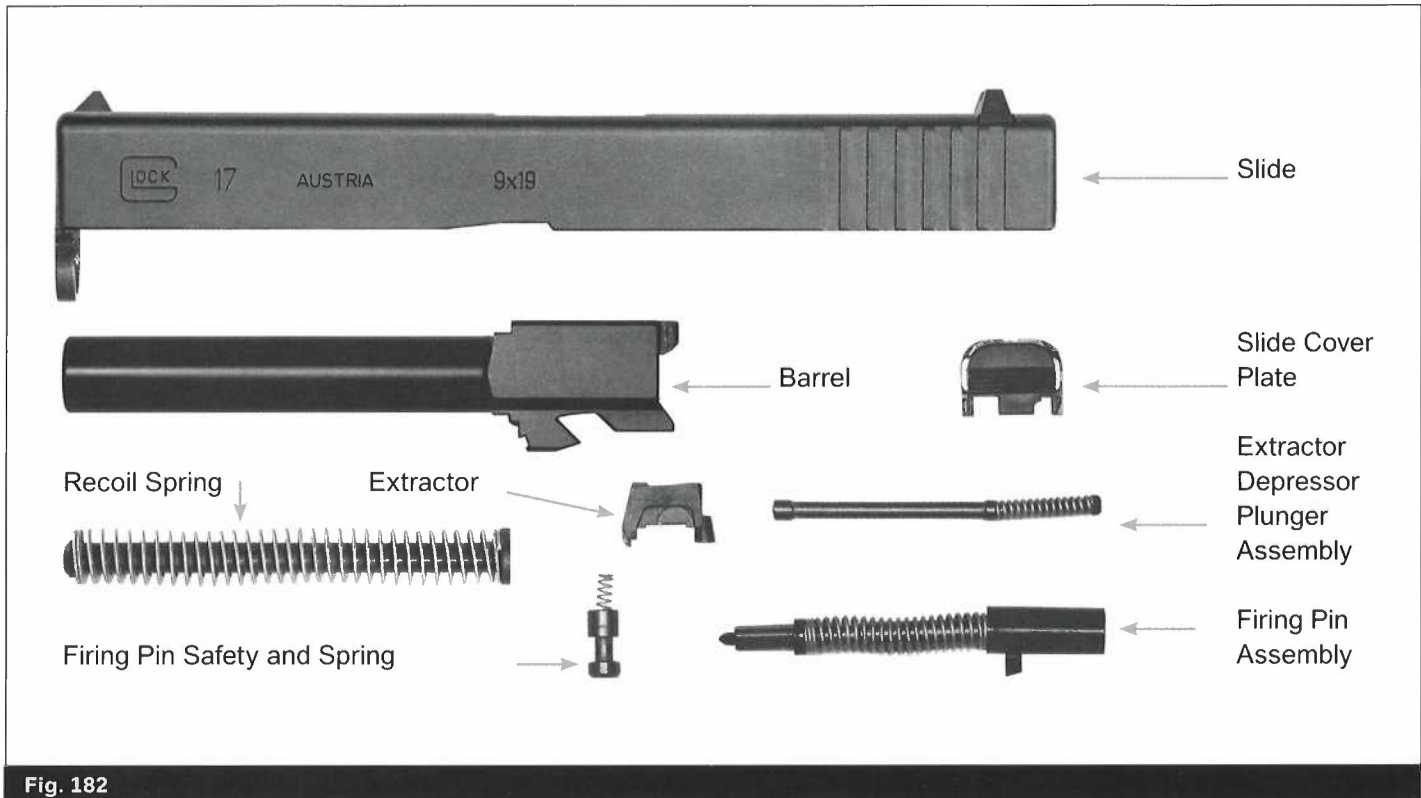
Fig. 181

All GLOCK pistols can be "field stripped" in seconds without any tools.

IX Detail Slide Strip/Disassembly

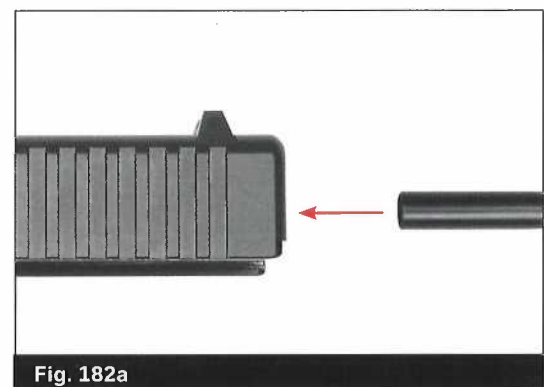
refer to page 23

Slide Detail Stripped



Firing Pin Channel Liner

- The Firing pin channel liner is located inside the firing pin channel and normally should remain in the channel. Should it separate during cleaning and it is not damaged, simply insert with beveled edge toward breech. If it is damaged replace it with a new channel liner. Removal is not recommended. However, if removal is needed use a 5/16 inch bolt. (Fig. 182a)



Configurations

Parts may vary according to pistol size and caliber – for more details please see below table.

Firing Pin Markings






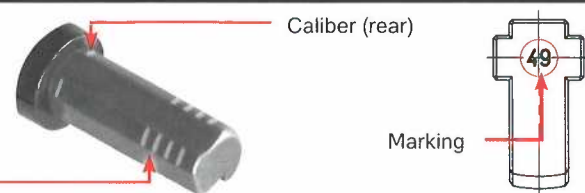
	Caliber Code	Marking	Configuration	Pistol	Caliber	
	I	49	no code for standard configuration	G17 / 17L G19 G26 G34	9x19 mm	
	II	4270		G25 G28	.380 Auto	
				G22 G23 G24 G27 G35	.40	
				G31 G32 G33	.357	
	III	4557		G37 G38 G39	.45 G.A.P	
				G20 G29	10 mm	
				G21 G30 G36	.45 Auto	
Special Configurations (for official Authorities only)						
	see caliber codes above			I	T Models	
			II	P Models		
			III	Demo Models		
			IIII	R Models		
Firing Pin Marking System						
When changing the Firing Pin, make sure to check the caliber marking!	Example for GLOCK 17R/19R					

Fig. 183

Fig. 183

Overview Recoil Spring Assemblies













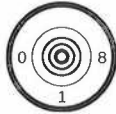
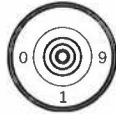
							
Recoil Spring	G17 / G22 G31 / G34 G35 / G37	G19 G23 G32 G38	G17T	G19T	G20 G21	G26 G27 G28 G33 G39	G29 G30 G36
Recoil Spring Markings							

Fig. 184

xii Frame Disassembly

refer to page 39

Trigger Assembly Disassembly (Connector Removal)

- Remove the connector by pushing the pin punch all the way through the hole provided on the opposite side of the trigger mechanism housing.

Note:

Earlier trigger mechanism housings do not have the hole mentioned above. Remove the connector by inserting a small screwdriver blade along the long axis of the connector. Exercise caution by getting as close as possible to the bend of the connector before prying the connector upwards. Otherwise, it is possible to cause some damage. (Fig. 185)

Exercise caution when removing and installing the connector. Excessive disassembly may cause wear on the housing. When re-inserting the connector, make sure it is completely seated and fits snugly into place.

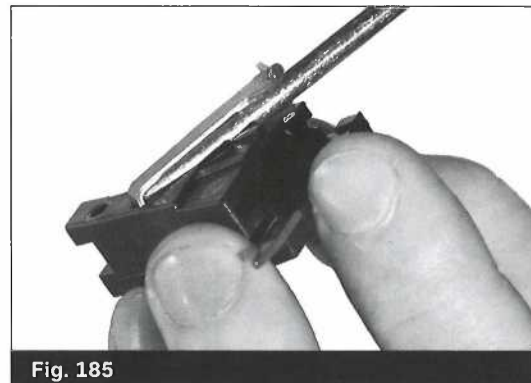


Fig. 185

Magazine Catch Removal

- Hold the frame so that you can see into the magazine well.
- While pressing against the magazine catch to prevent it from moving, use a small flat head screwdriver to push the magazine catch spring up and towards the "U" shaped cut in the magazine catch to release the spring tension on the magazine catch. (Fig. 186a/186b)

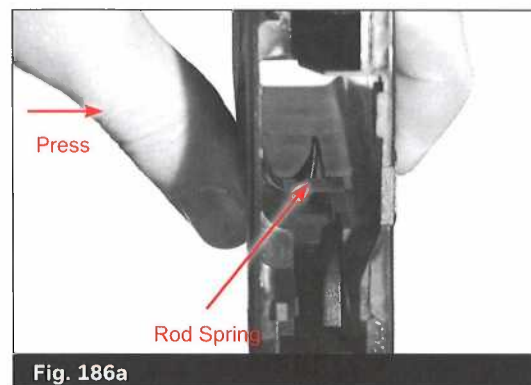


Fig. 186a

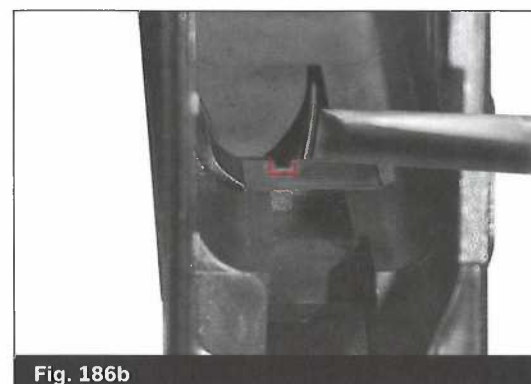
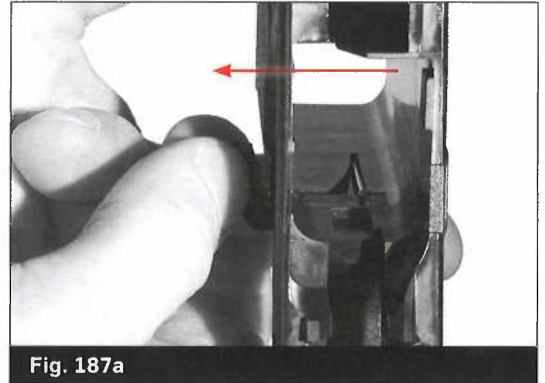
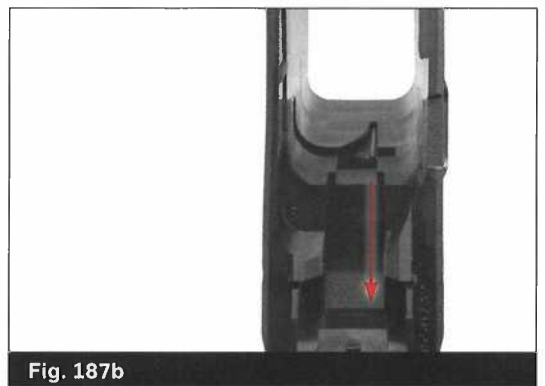


Fig. 186b

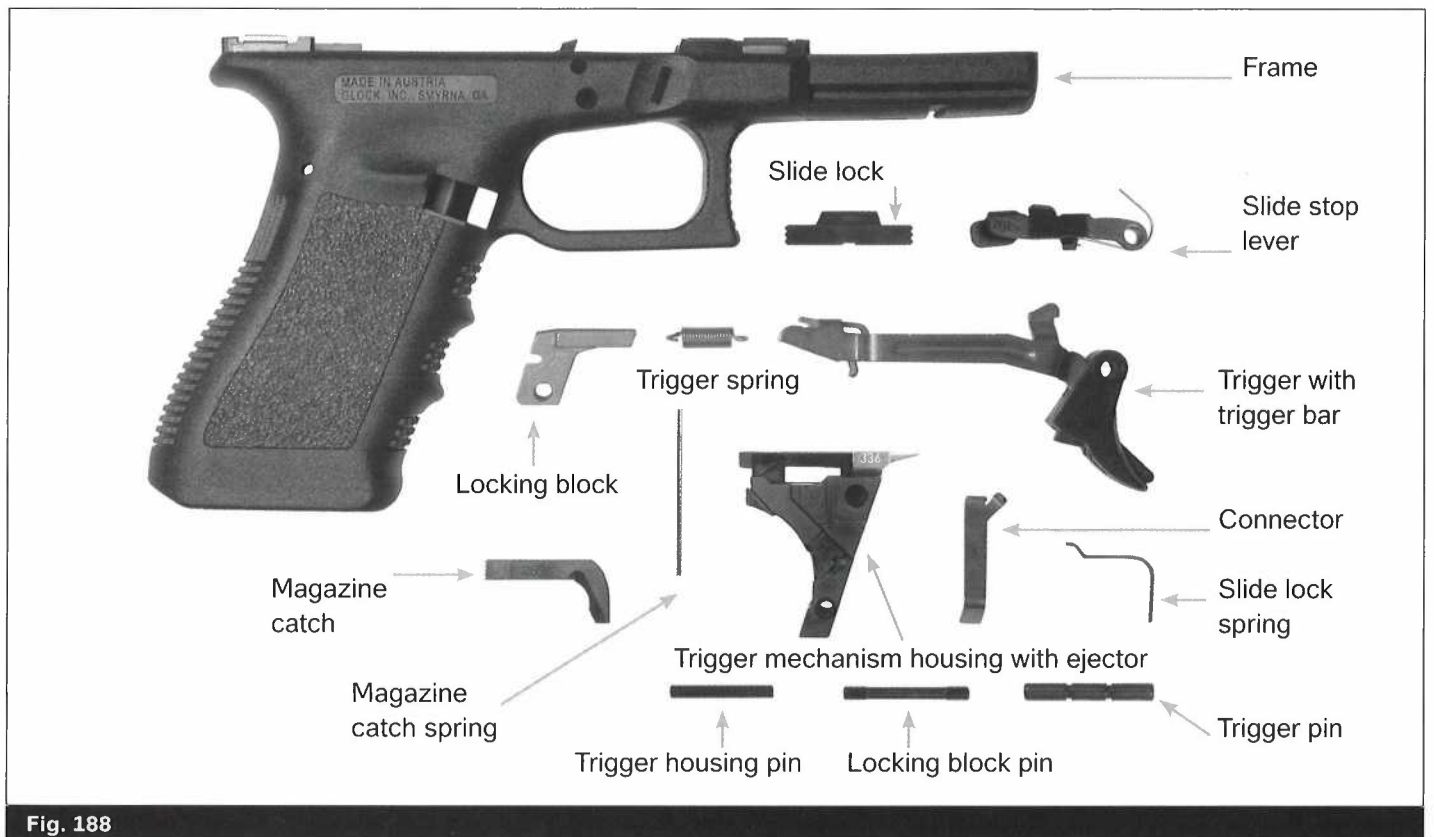
- Remove the magazine catch by pulling it out of the frame from the outside. (Fig. 187a)



- Grasp the top of the rod magazine catch spring with a pair of pliers and pull the spring straight up out of its recess in the frame. (Fig. 187b)



Frame Detail Stripped



Magazine Catch Replacement

- Using the pliers, insert the rod spring into the recess and make sure to seat it completely.
- When the magazine catch meets the magazine catch spring, carefully push the magazine catch spring up to allow the magazine catch to slip underneath it. (Fig. 189)
- Using a small flat head screwdriver, push the end of the magazine catch spring back into the "U" shaped cut in the magazine catch.
- Insert an empty magazine into the frame and press the magazine release to confirm that it operates correctly. Repeat several times.

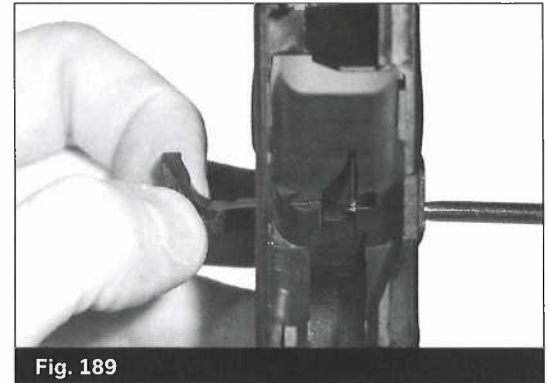


Fig. 189

Comparison of the Pins (Fig. 190)

1. "First" Pin – Locking Block Pin (Steel)
(1st Pin Removed and 1st Pin Reinstalled)
2. Trigger Mechanism Housing Pin (Polymer)
3. Trigger Pin (Steel) – 2 Grooves

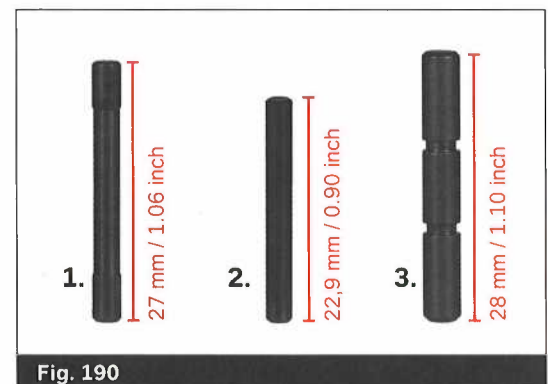


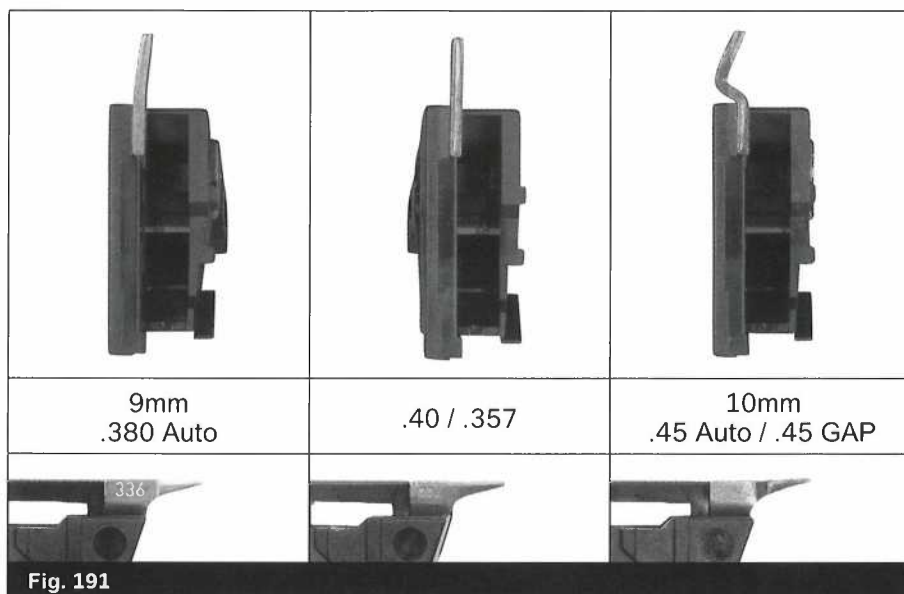
Fig. 190

Configurations

Parts may vary according to pistol size and caliber – for more details please see below table.

Different Ejectors

Trigger Mechanism Housing with Ejector. Be sure to match the ejector by caliber. (Fig. 191)



Different Trigger Mechanism Housings with Ejector

Standard size trigger mechanism housing with ejector. (Fig. 192a)

Trigger mechanism housing for Short Frame models. (Fig. 192b)

Be sure to match the trigger mechanism housing by frame size.



Magazine Catch



GLOCK

Armorer's Manual

SAFE ACTION® PISTOLS



PERFECTION



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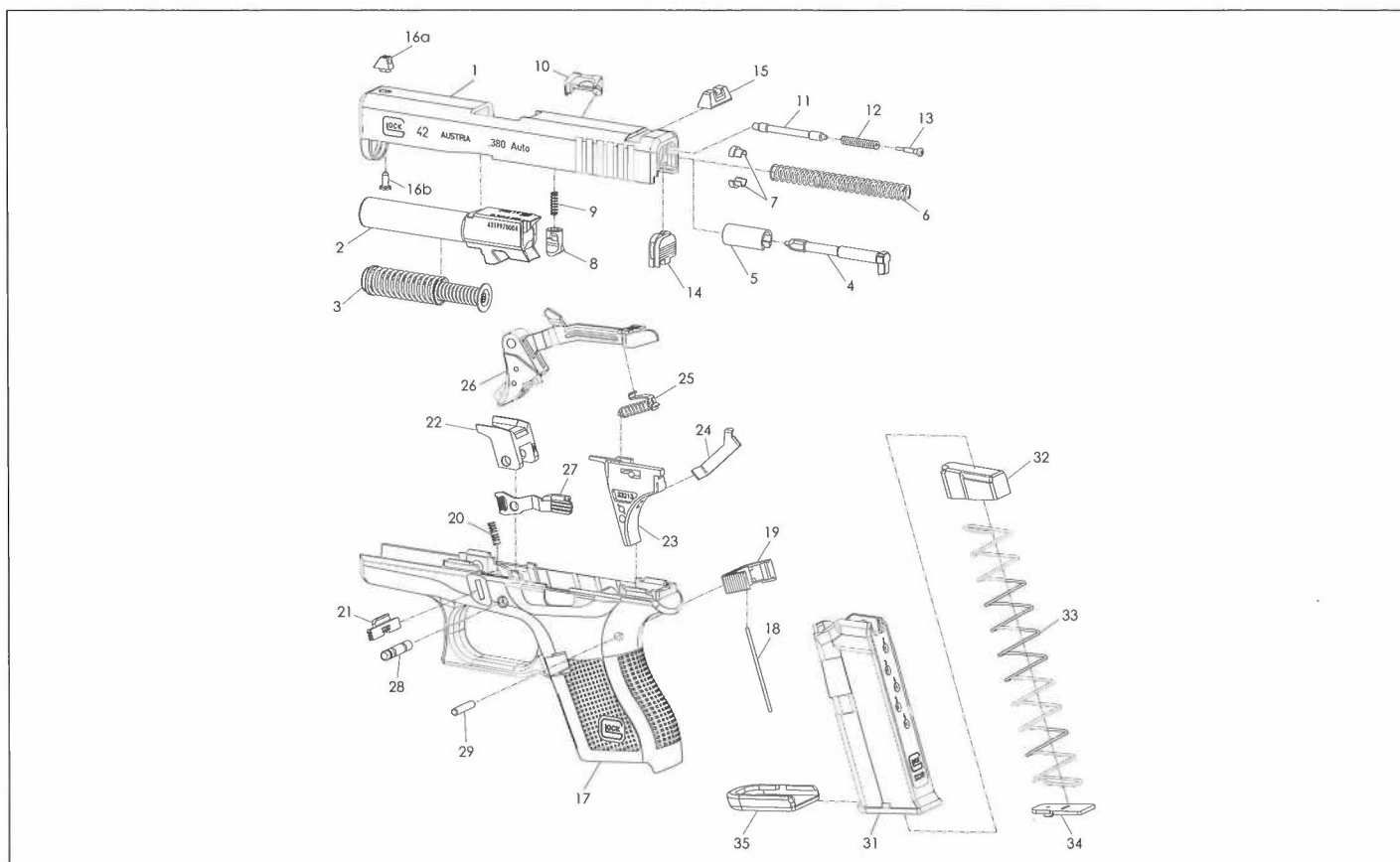
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This Attachment Sheet is specialized for the GLOCK Gen5 models, GLOCK 42 and GLOCK 43 Pistols and exclusively contains related procedures and parts. For all standard information on GLOCK Pistol models, please refer to the GLOCK Gen4 Armorer's Manual.

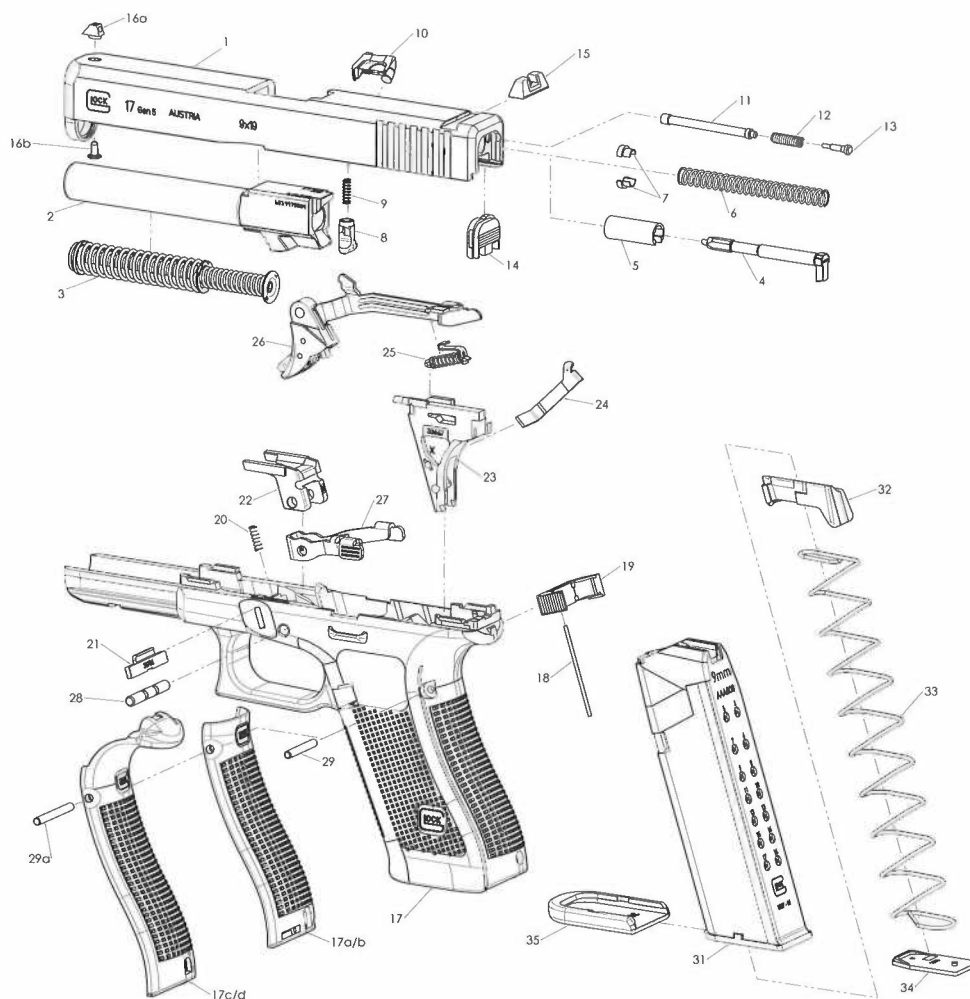
IV Component Parts of GLOCK Pistols

refer to page 10

Exploded Drawing GLOCK 42



Exploded Drawing GLOCK 17 Gen5



- | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Slide | 14 | Slide cover plate | 25 | Trigger spring |
| 2 | Barrel | 15 | Rear sight | 26 | Trigger with trigger bar |
| 3 | Recoil spring assembly | 16a | Front sight | 27 | Ambidextrous slide stop lever |
| 4 | Firing pin | 16b | Front sight screw | 28 | Trigger pin |
| 5 | Spacer sleeve | 17 | Frame | 29 | Trigger housing pin (short) |
| 6 | Firing pin spring | 17a/b | Backstrap medium/large | 29a | Trigger housing pin (long) |
| 7 | Spring cups | 17c/d | Beavertail backstrap medium/large | 30 | --- |
| 8 | Firing pin safety | 18 | Magazine catch spring | 31 | Magazine tube |
| 9 | Firing pin safety spring | 19 | Magazine catch | 32 | Follower |
| 10 | Extractor | 20 | Slide lock spring | 33 | Magazine spring |
| 11 | Extractor depressor plunger | 21 | Slide lock | 34 | Magazine insert |
| 12 | Extractor depressor plunger spring | 22 | Locking block | 35 | Magazine floor plate |
| 13 | Spring-loaded bearing | 23 | Trigger mechanism housing | | |
| | | 24 | Connector | | |

ix | **Detail Slide Strip/Disassembly**

refer to page 19

(only by a certified GLOCK armorer)

Tools

Complete detail disassembly and reassembly of the GLOCK pistol can be accomplished with only 3 tools.

1. A straight pin punch of 3/32 in. (2.5 mm)



2. A screwdriver with a 1/8 in. (3 mm) blade 3 in. (76 mm) long (or more)
(Only for removal/replacement of magazine catch)
3. Needle nose pliers (any common type long nose pliers)
(Only for removal/replacement of magazine catch spring)



Fig. 194

Firing Pin Assembly Removal

- To aid in the removal of the slide cover plate, place the muzzle end of the slide on a smooth, flat surface such as a table.
- Insert the pin punch under the firing pin lug and on top of the firing pin spacer sleeve (black polymer visible just under the firing pin lug). (Fig. 195)

Caution!

Spacer sleeve is under spring tension.

- Place your thumb over the slide cover plate as you push downwards (toward the muzzle end) on the spacer sleeve. (Fig. 196/197)

Caution!

Parts located under the slide cover plate are under spring tension and can escape if your thumb is not over the plate.

- While pressing downward (toward muzzle) on the firing pin spacer sleeve, slide the cover plate down and off.

Note:

It is possible the slide cover plate may require some additional force during removal.

Caution!

Always wear safety glasses.

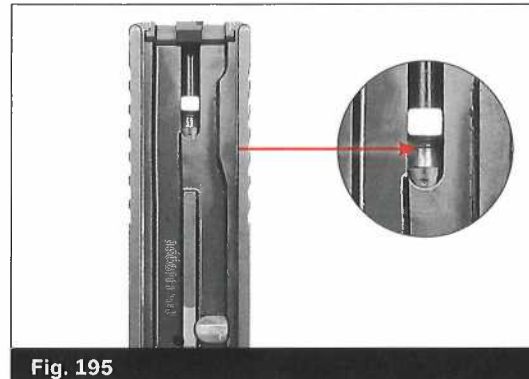


Fig. 195

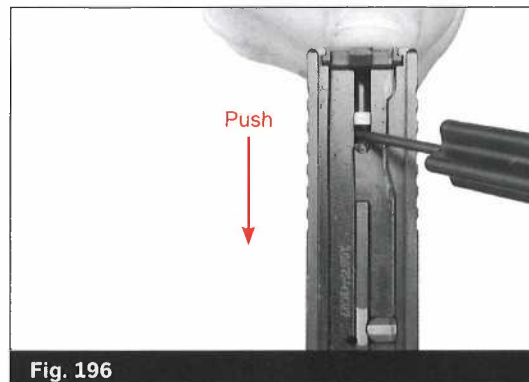


Fig. 196



Fig. 197

- Remove the firing pin assembly by lifting upwards on the spacer sleeve or firing pin lug. (Fig. 198/199)

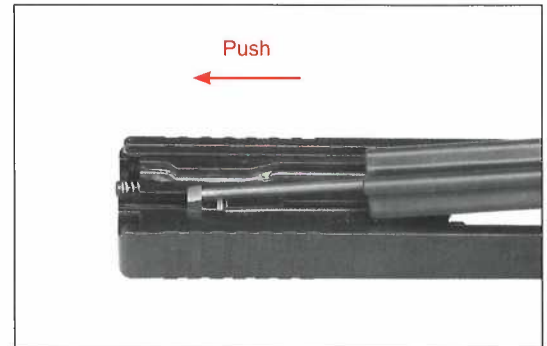


Fig. 198



Fig. 199

Extractor Depressor Plunger Assembly Removal

- Remove the extractor depressor plunger assembly by lifting it upwards. This assembly is made up of three parts: the extractor depressor plunger, extractor depressor spring and spring loaded bearing. (Fig. 200/201)



Fig. 200

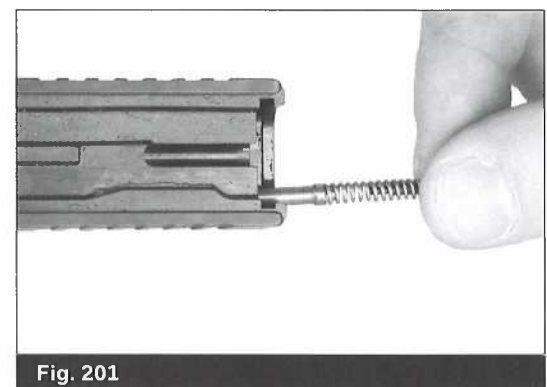


Fig. 201

Extractor Removal

- Orient the slide so the extractor is facing downwards. Then, pressing inward on the firing pin safety with your finger or punch should release the extractor. You may need to push on the extractor if it doesn't fall freely. (Fig. 202)

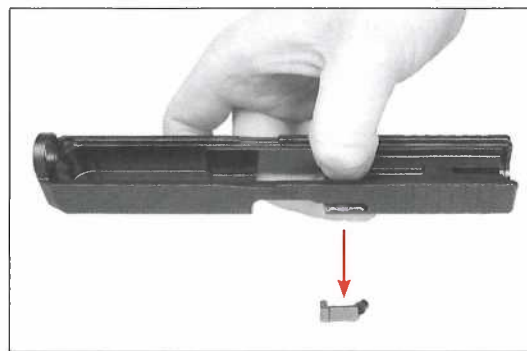


Fig. 202

Firing Pin Safety Removal

- If it does not drop out of the slide, the slide can be tapped on a non-metallic surface to free the firing pin safety. If the firing pin safety is dirty and it does not fall out easily, use the pin punch or a pair of pliers to remove it. (Fig. 203)



Fig. 203

Firing Pin Safety with Spring

- If the spring should become separated from the safety, merely press either end back into its receptacle in the bottom of the safety. Compress the spring fully and turn it ¼ turn counter clockwise. When the spring is released, it should be reattached to the safety. If the spring is not firmly attached, it may fall into the recess and not provide proper spring tension to the safety. (Fig. 204a/204b)

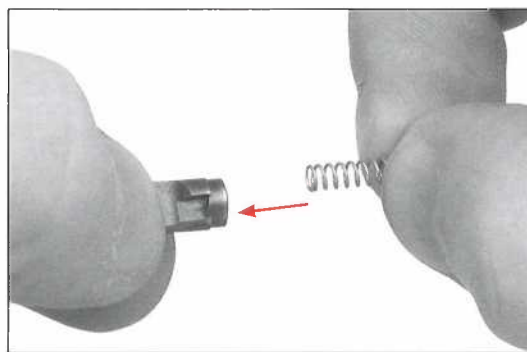


Fig. 204a

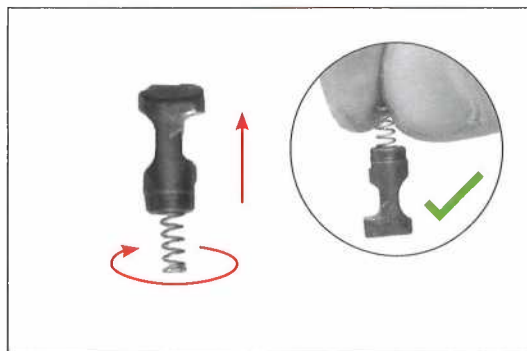
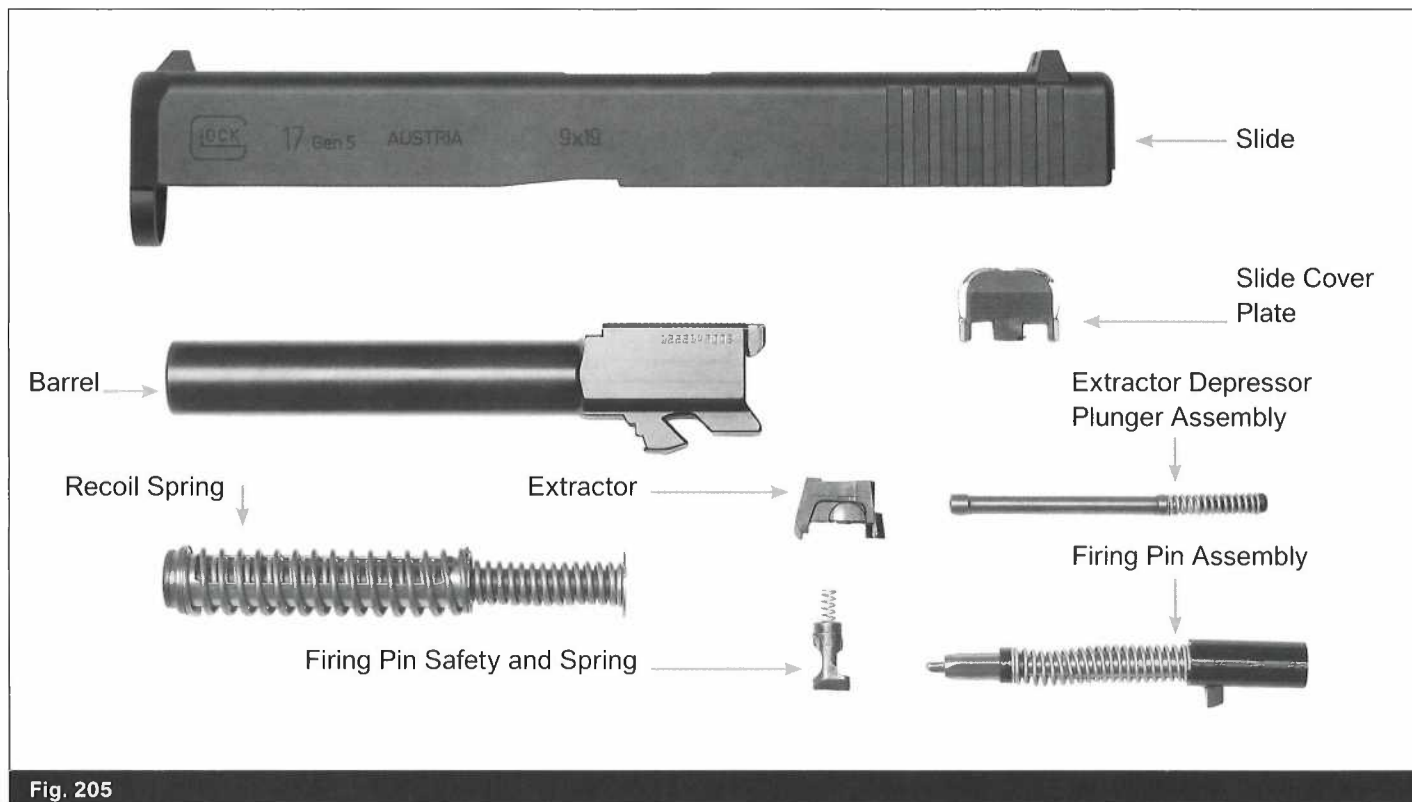


Fig. 204b

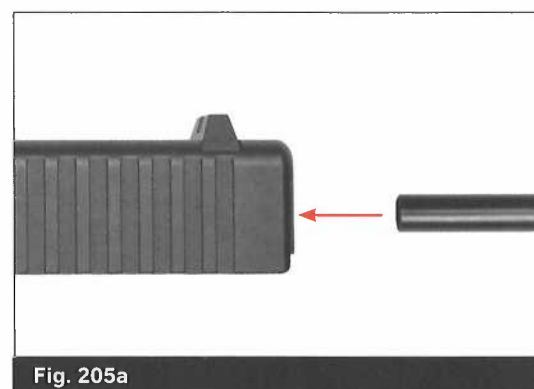
Slide Detail Stripped



Firing Pin Channel Liner (Gen5)

- The Firing pin channel liner is located inside the firing pin channel and normally should remain in the channel. Should it separate during cleaning and it is not damaged, simply insert with beveled edge toward breech. If it is damaged replace with a new channel liner. Removal is not recommended. However, if removal is needed use a 5/16 inch bolt. (Fig. 205a)

Note: The Firing pin channel liner is not included in Slimline models!



Firing Pin Disassembly

- Use the slide to assist you in disassembling the firing pin assembly. Install the firing pin assembly upside down into the firing pin channel cut and turn the lug to one side. This will secure the assembly and assist you in removing the spring cups and firing pin spring. (Fig. 206)

Caution!

Always wear safety glasses.

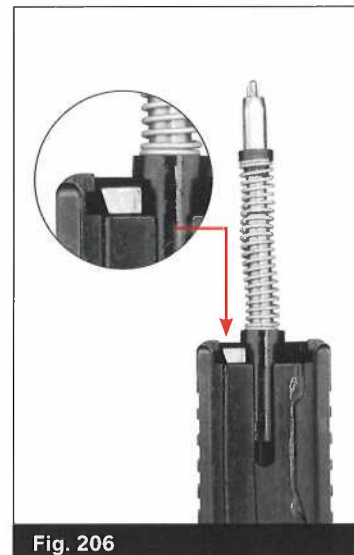


Fig. 206

- With the firing pin assembly reversed and installed in the firing pin channel cut and with the lug turned to one side, grasp the firing pin spring just below the spring cups. Using your thumb and forefinger, pull downwards on the spring as far as possible to allow the spring cups to fall clear. If they do not release, pull them away with your other hand. (Fig. 207)

Caution!

Be sure to keep control of the firing pin spring. Do not allow it to release prematurely as that can cause the spring and/or spring cups to fly off causing injury or loss of parts.

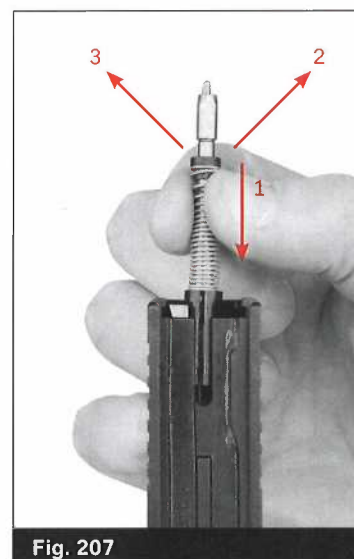


Fig. 207

- Gradually release tension on the firing pin spring.
- Take the spring off the firing pin. (Fig. 208)
- Remove the firing pin spacer sleeve.

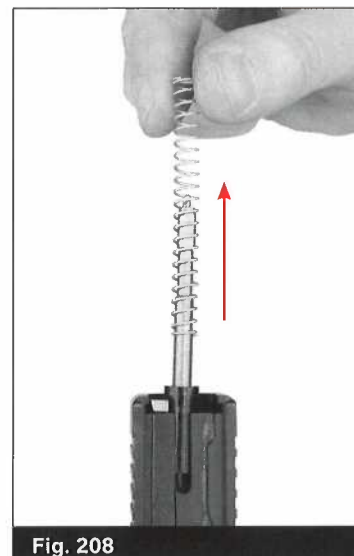
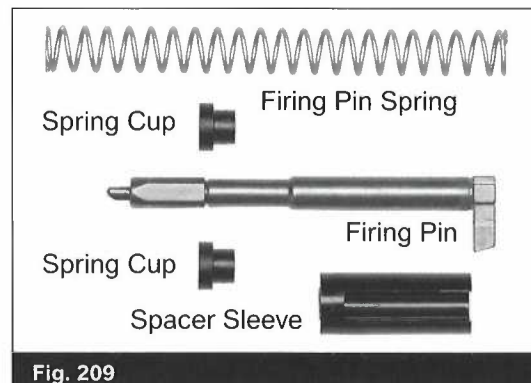


Fig. 208

Components of the firing pin assembly. (Fig. 209)



x Slide Reassembly

refer to page 26

Firing Pin Reassembly

- Use the slide to assist you in reassembling the firing pin assembly. Install the firing pin assembly upside down into the firing pin channel cut and turn the lug to one side. This will secure the assembly and assist you in replacing the spring cups and firing pin spring. (Fig. 210)

Caution!

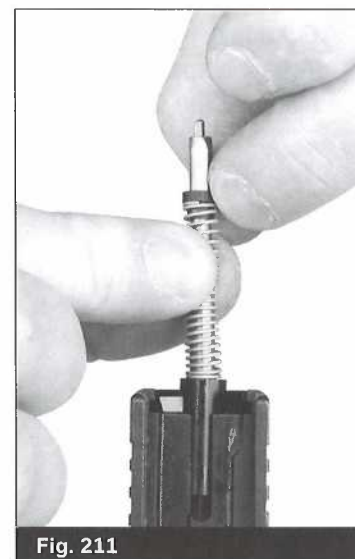
Always wear safety glasses.



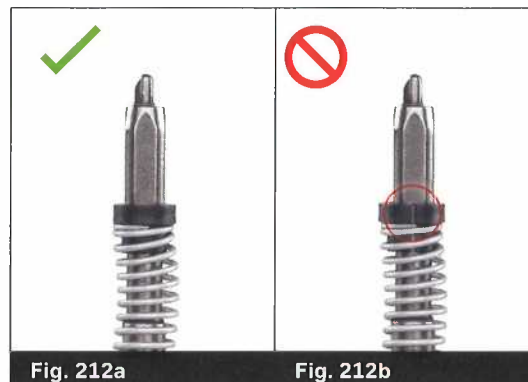
- While continuing to hold the firing pin spring down, install the spring cups by placing them on either side of the round part of the firing pin so that they form a circle with the wide part at the top, and then release your grip on the firing pin spring allowing it to move upward and hold the spring cups in place. (Fig. 211)

Caution!

Be sure to keep control of the firing pin spring. Do not allow it to release prematurely as that can cause the spring and/or spring cups to fly off causing injury or loss of parts.

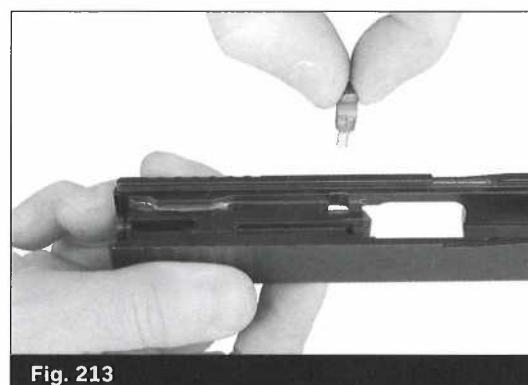


- Make sure the spring cups and spring are replaced correctly (Fig. 212a) and that the end of the spring coil is not in the gap between the spring cups (Fig. 212b). If necessary turn the spring to allow correct closure of the spring cups.

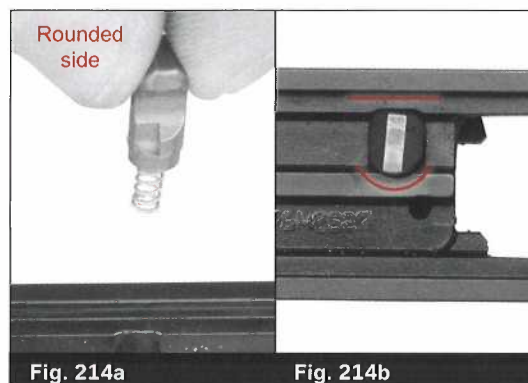


Firing Pin Safety Replacement

- Ensure the firing pin safety and spring are connected and replace the safety (spring down) into its receptacle. Press down on the safety to check proper spring function. Firing pin safety must be under tension. (Fig. 213)



- Please ensure the firing pin safety is oriented as shown with the straight side parallel with the slide and the oval/rounded side next to the stripper/feed rail. (Fig. 214a/214b)



Extractor Replacement

- Insert the extractor into the extractor cut and simultaneously press down on the firing pin safety. This will allow both parts to fit together properly. When released, both parts should remain in the slide. (Fig. 215a/215b)

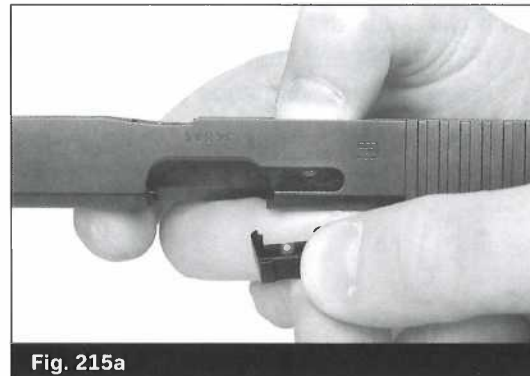


Fig. 215a



Fig. 215b

Extractor Depressor Plunger Replacement

- Insert the extractor depressor plunger (EDP) assembly into the slide. The metal rod end always goes in first to mate with the metal extractor. This leaves the polymer spring loaded bearing to mate with the polymer slide cover plate. (Fig. 216a)

Note:

Metal on metal – polymer on polymer. (Fig. 216b)



Fig. 216a



Fig. 216b

Firing Pin Assembly Replacement

- Insert the firing pin assembly into the firing pin channel. (Fig. 217)



Fig. 217

Slide Cover Plate Replacement

- When replacing the slide cover plate, hold it partially in its place and press down on the spacer sleeve with a finger or pin punch. This will allow the cover plate to move inward. Then press down on the spring loaded bearing while continuing to press the cover plate inward. This will let the slide cover plate move all the way up and snap into position. (Fig. 218)

Note:

The slide cover plate will not go on properly unless the firing pin spacer sleeve and spring loaded bearing are depressed while keeping tension on the cover plate.

Caution!

Prematurely releasing tension on the firing pin and/or spring loaded bearing before the slide cover plate is fully seated may cause either part to be launched from the slide.

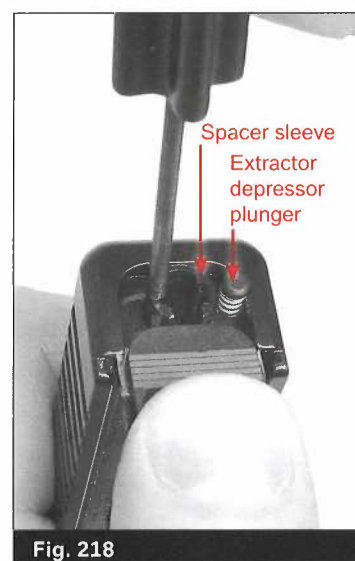


Fig. 218

Function Tests

Firing Pin Free Movement (no obstructions) (Fig. 219a)

- Press on the firing pin safety – the firing pin should now move freely forwards and the tip should protrude through the hole in the breech face.
- With the firing pin safety depressed, shake the slide forwards and backwards. You should be able to hear the firing pin moving freely. This check verifies that the firing pin channel is unobstructed and the firing pin may move forwards freely when the safety is depressed.

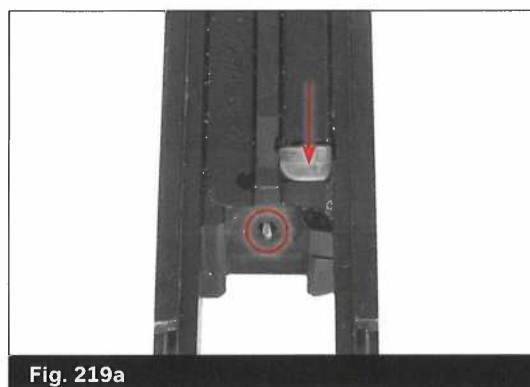


Fig. 219a

Firing Pin/Firing Pin Safety Engagement (Fig. 219b/219c/219d)

- With the slide off the frame, use your finger to pull back on the firing pin lug. Ease the lug forward again and it will rest against the firing pin safety. The firing pin safety should block any forward movement of the firing pin. Press forward on the back of the firing pin lug and attempt to force the firing pin forward. There should be no forward movement of the firing pin unless the safety is depressed.

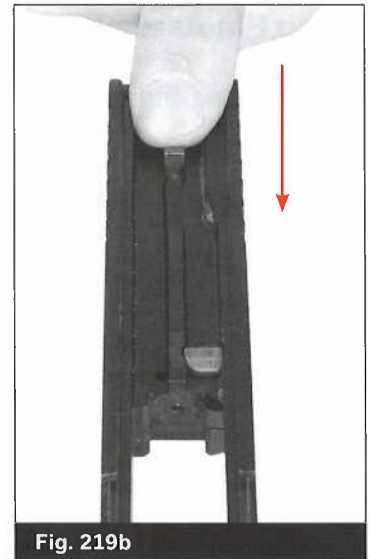


Fig. 219b

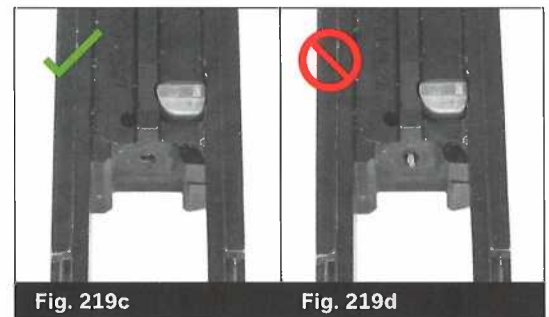


Fig. 219c

Fig. 219d

Extractor Depressor Plunger Function Test

- If a new Extractor Depressor Plunger (EDP) is installed, it should be seated by pushing against the extractor with the pin punch. This will optimize the position of the spring-loaded bearing of the extractor depressor plunger with respect to the extractor to allow maximum caliber width. (Fig. 220)

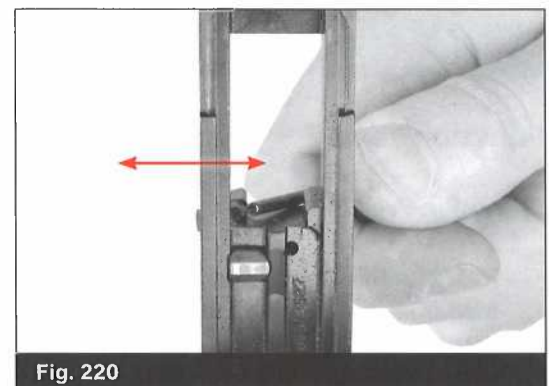


Fig. 220

Barrel Replacement

- Grasp the barrel by the bottom lug and place it back into the slide. (Fig. 221)



Fig. 221

Recoil Spring Replacement

- Pick up the recoil spring/guide rod assembly and install it back into the proper position with the polymer part to the front into the recoil spring guide ring.
- The metal rim of the back of the rod seats into a semi-circular “half-moon” cut on the barrel lug. (Fig. 222a)

Caution!

Make certain the rod rim seats fully into the cut.
The rod should be centered and parallel
with the barrel. (Fig. 222b)



Fig. 222a



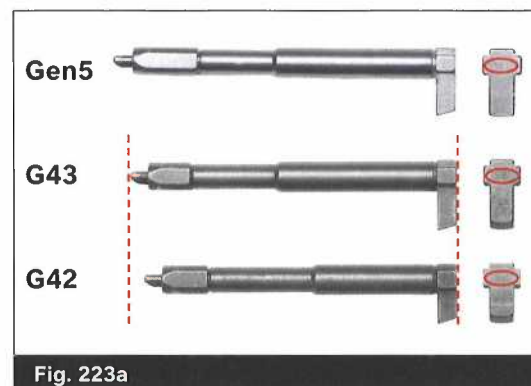
Fig. 222b

Configurations

Parts may vary according to pistol size and caliber – for more details please see below table. Location of the distinctive marking indicated in red on the respective picture.

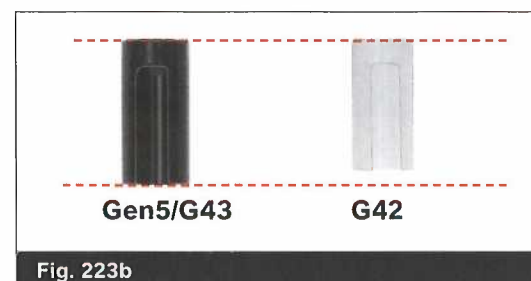
Firing Pin

Make sure to fit the firing pin by caliber. (Fig. 223a)



Spacer sleeve

Make sure to fit the spacer sleeve by caliber. (Fig. 223b)



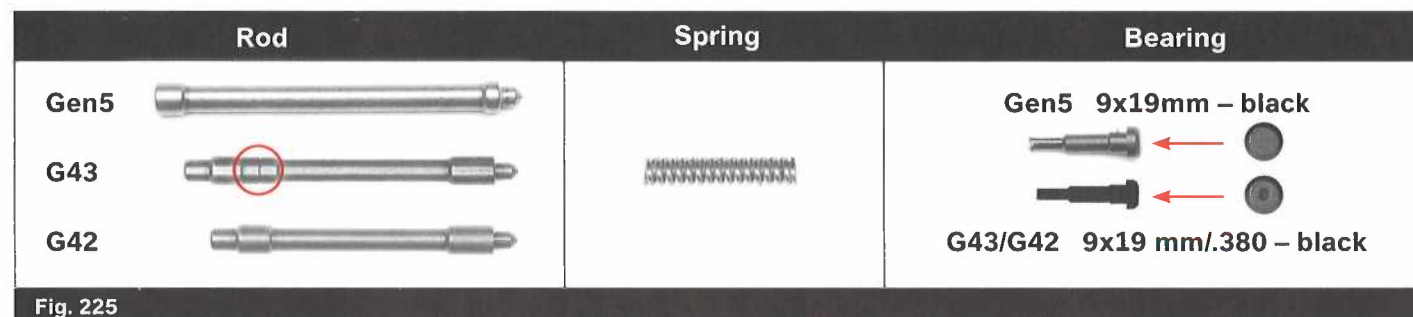
Firing Pin Safety

Make sure to fit the firing pin safety by caliber. (Fig. 224)



Extractor Depressor Plunger Assembly

The EDP (extractor depressor plunger) assembly serves to put the proper amount of tension on the extractor. (Fig. 225)



Extractor

Make sure to fit the extractor by caliber. (Fig. 226)



Fig. 226

Recoil Spring Assembly

Make sure to fit the recoil spring by caliber. (Fig. 227)

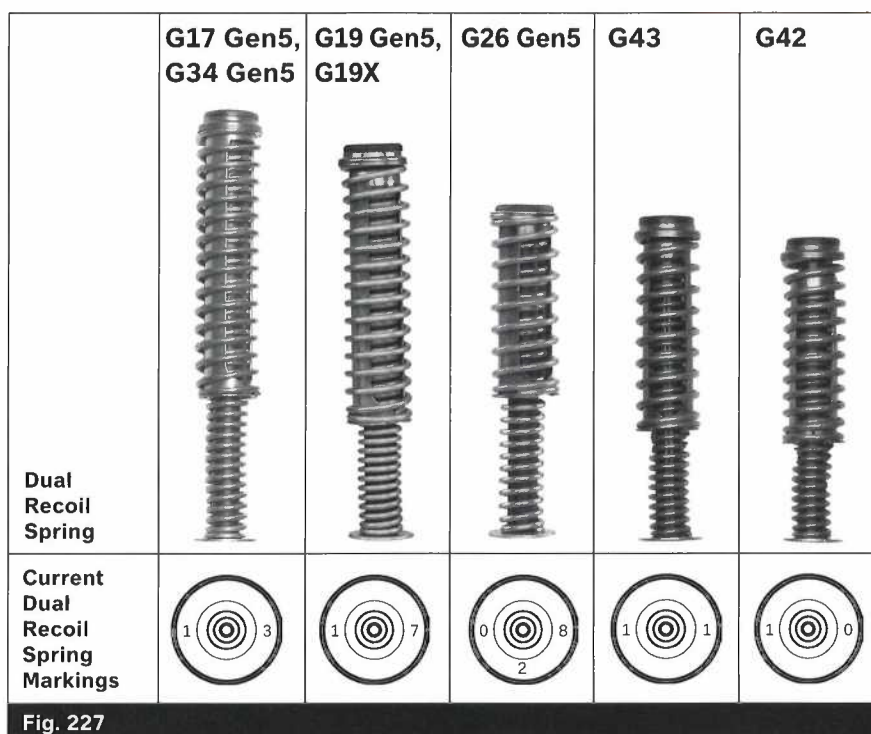


Fig. 227

Front Sight and Rear Sight

Front sight and rear sight configurations (see chapter XVIII).

Cover plate

Make sure to fit the cover plate by caliber. (Fig. 228)

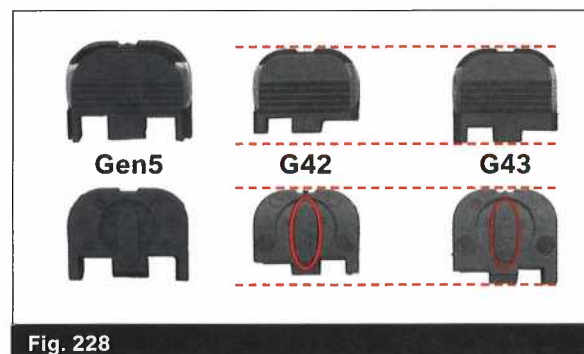


Fig. 228

xii | Frame Disassembly

refer to page 34



Fig. 229

Notes:

Trigger Pin Removal

- Push down on the inside of the lever near the trigger pin to allow enough clearance to push the trigger pin out of the frame from either side by using the pin punch, since the trigger pin has two grooves in which the ambidextrous slide stop lever engages. (Fig. 230a/230b)

Note:

Removal from left to right – reinstalling from right to left.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO USE EXCESSIVE FORCE TO REMOVE THIS PIN! NEW WEAPONS NEED MORE PRESSURE!



Fig. 230a

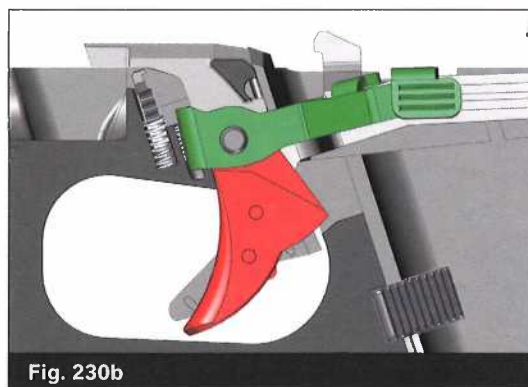


Fig. 230b

Trigger Mechanism Housing Pin Removal

- Using the punch, press on the trigger mechanism housing pin from either side and remove it from the frame. (Fig. 231)
- In case a backstrap/beavertail is mounted on your pistol remove it from the frame as described in chapter XIV page 54 (Fig. 129).



Fig. 231

Caution!

Take care to reinstall the proper pin in each location.

Locking Block Removal

- Lay the shaft of the pin punch across the left of the frame with the tip under the locking block. By pressing downward on the punch handle, the tip will pry up the back end of the locking block. (Fig. 232)
- Do not support tool on the vertical extension of the trigger bar.
- Use fingers to remove the locking block. (Fig. 233)



Fig. 232



Fig. 233

Slide Stop Lever Removal

- Lift the slide stop lever out of the frame. (Fig. 234)

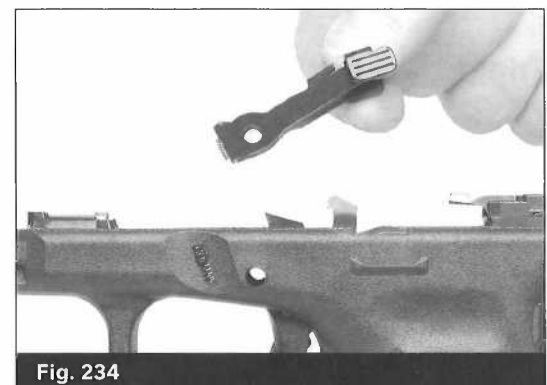


Fig. 234

Trigger Assembly Removal

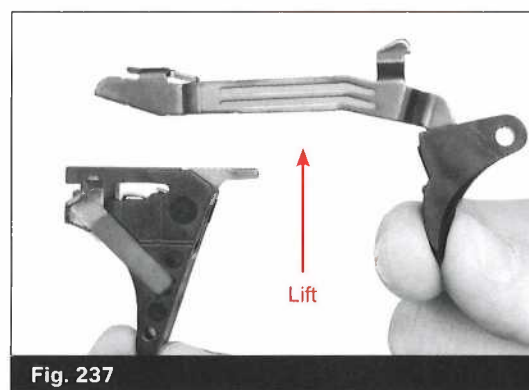
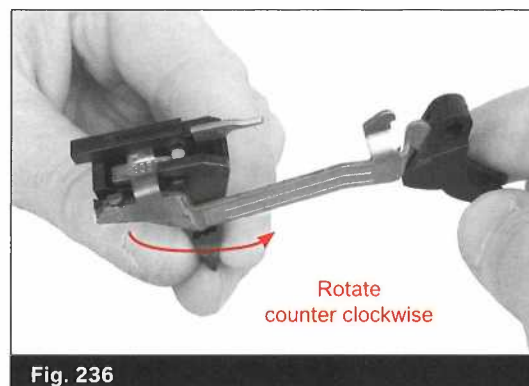
- Using the pin punch, apply upward pressure under the ejector to raise the trigger mechanism housing assembly. You can also merely grasp the ejector and pull the assembly upwards. When the housing is withdrawn, the trigger assembly will be connected to the housing and the entire unit will come out together. (Fig. 235/236)



Fig. 235

Trigger Bar Removal

- Holding the trigger mechanism housing and trigger bar as shown (Fig. 236), carefully work the front arm of the cruciform out from under the front metal 'hook' on top of the trigger spring assembly by twisting it slightly counter clockwise. This will allow the left arm of the cruciform to move out from the slot in the housing and off the drop safety shelf where you can lift it upwards from the assembly. (Fig. 237)

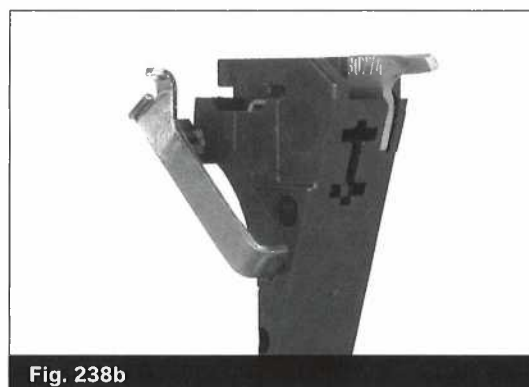
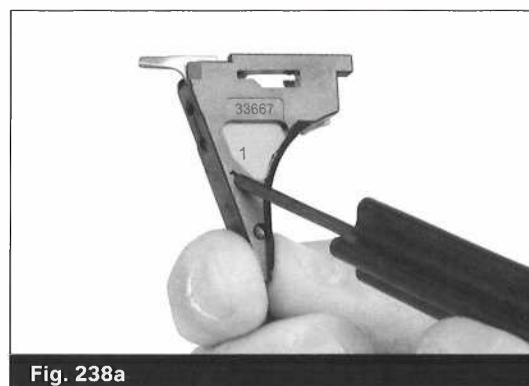


Connector Removal

- Remove the connector by pushing the pin punch all the way through the hole provided on the opposite side of the trigger mechanism housing. (Fig. 238a/b)

Note:

Exercise caution when removing and installing the connector. Excessive disassembly may cause wear on the housing. When re-inserting the connector, make sure it is completely seated and fits snugly into place.

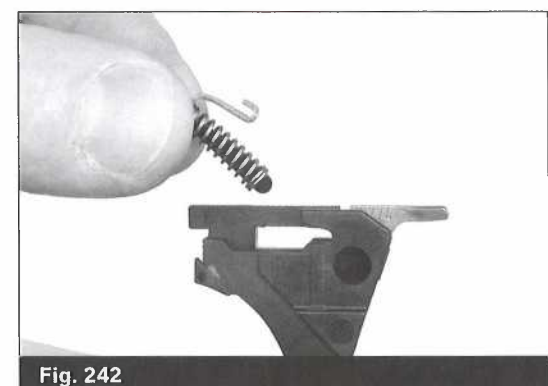
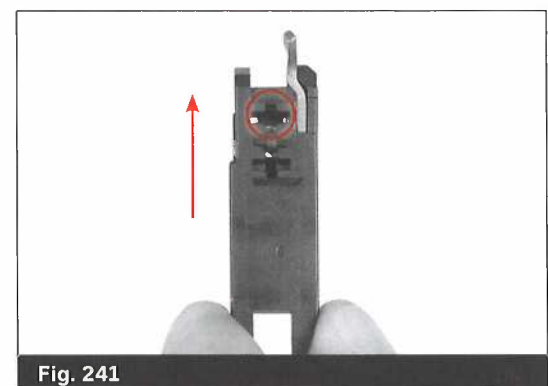
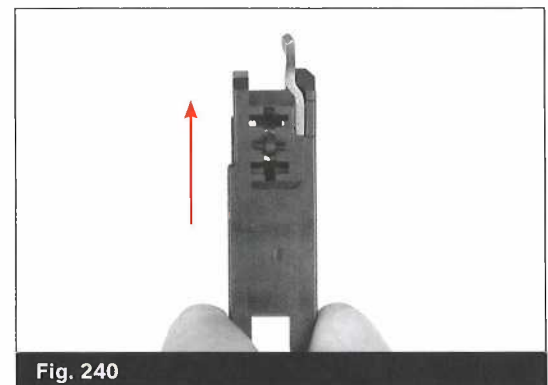
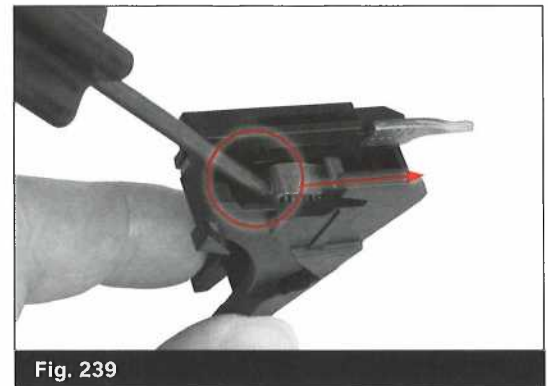


Trigger Spring Assembly Removal

- Using the pin punch, press the trigger spring bearing down and slide it to the front until you can see the tip of the trigger spring rod protruding from the trigger mechanism housing. (Fig. 239)
- Then, slide the tip of the trigger spring rod upwards with your thumb until reaching the top slot in the front of the housing. (Fig. 240/241/242)

Caution!

Exercise caution when removing the trigger spring assembly from the trigger mechanism housing.



Caution!

In general, disassembly of the trigger spring is not recommended.

Trigger Spring Assembly Disassembly

- While holding the bearing as shown (Fig. 243), carefully twist the trigger spring assembly to align with the slot allowing the spring and the rod to be removed. (Fig. 244)

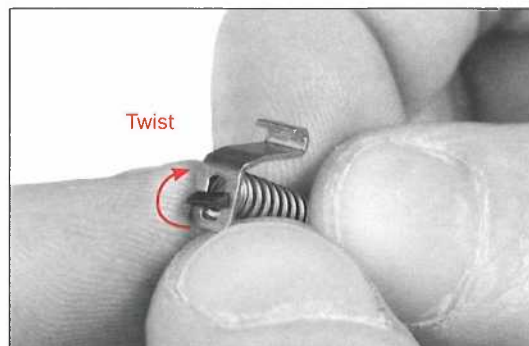


Fig. 243

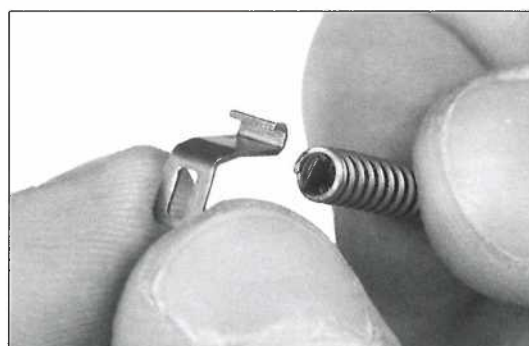


Fig. 244

- Slide the coil spring off the rod. (Fig. 245)

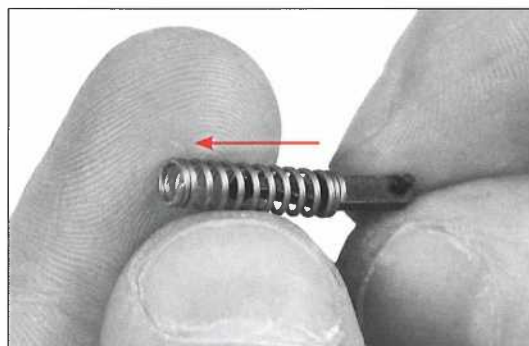


Fig. 245

The trigger spring assembly contains the trigger spring bearing, the trigger spring and the trigger spring rod. (Fig. 246)

Trigger
spring
bearing



Trigger
spring



Trigger
spring rod



Fig. 246

The trigger assembly contains the trigger mechanism housing, the ejector, connector and the trigger spring as well as the trigger with trigger bar. (Fig. 247)

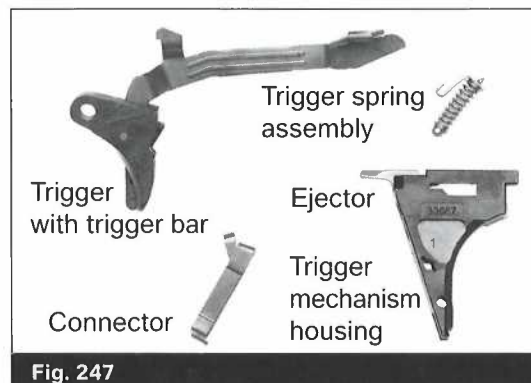


Fig. 247

Slide Lock Removal

- Press the slide lock down on one side with your finger. (Fig. 248a)
Push the slide lock to the side and out of the receiver while keeping your thumb over the spring. (Fig. 248b)

Caution!

Be careful not to damage or allow the coil spring underneath the slide lock to jump out.

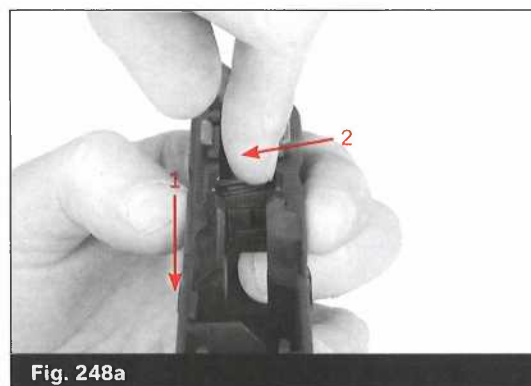


Fig. 248a

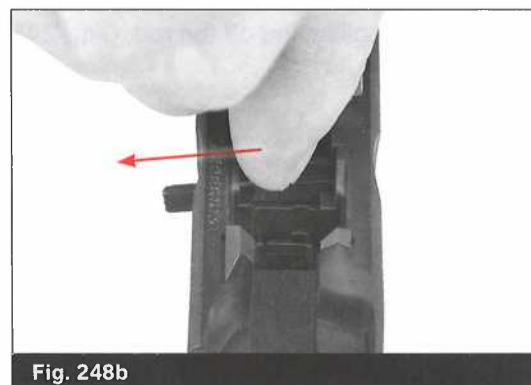


Fig. 248b

- To remove the slide lock spring position your hand over the slide lock spring area. Then turn the receiver upside down and catch the spring. (Fig. 249)

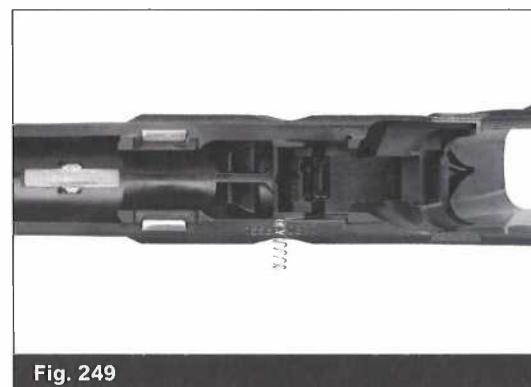
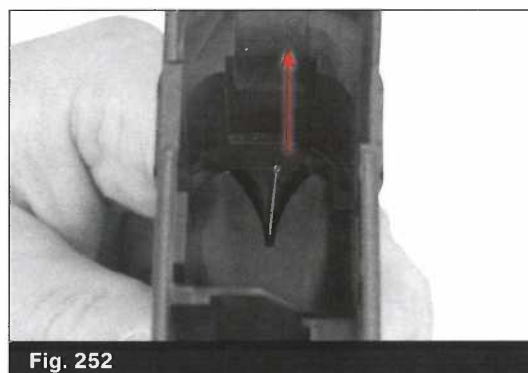
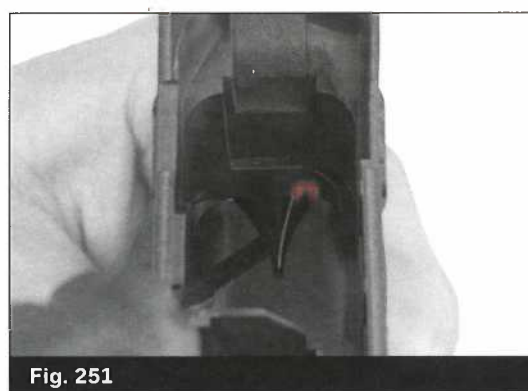
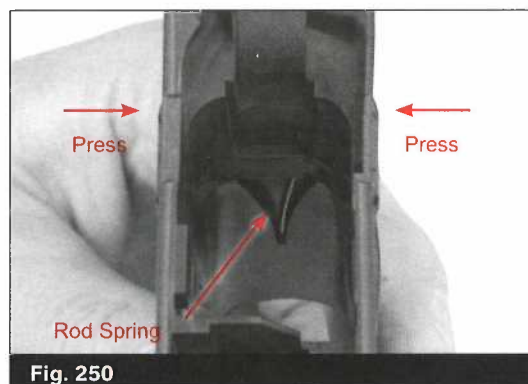


Fig. 249

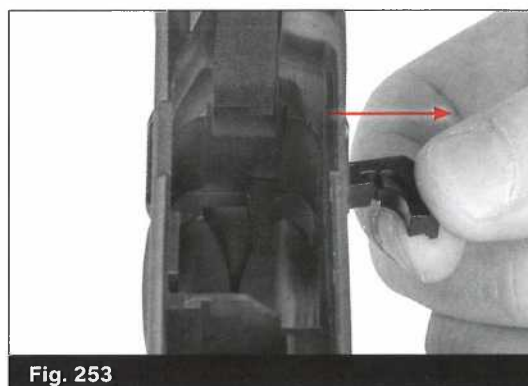
Magazine Catch Removal

The magazine catch is reversible for right and left hand use by installing it from the left or from the right side.

- Hold the frame so that you can see into the magazine well.
- Prevent movement by pressing on both sides of the magazine catch. (Fig. 250)
- After releasing the spring tension by unhooking the magazine catch spring from the magazine catch body (Fig. 251), use pliers to pull the magazine catch spring upwards and out of the receiver (Fig. 252). This may make removing the magazine catch body easier.



- Remove the magazine catch body. (Fig. 253)



Frame Detail Stripped

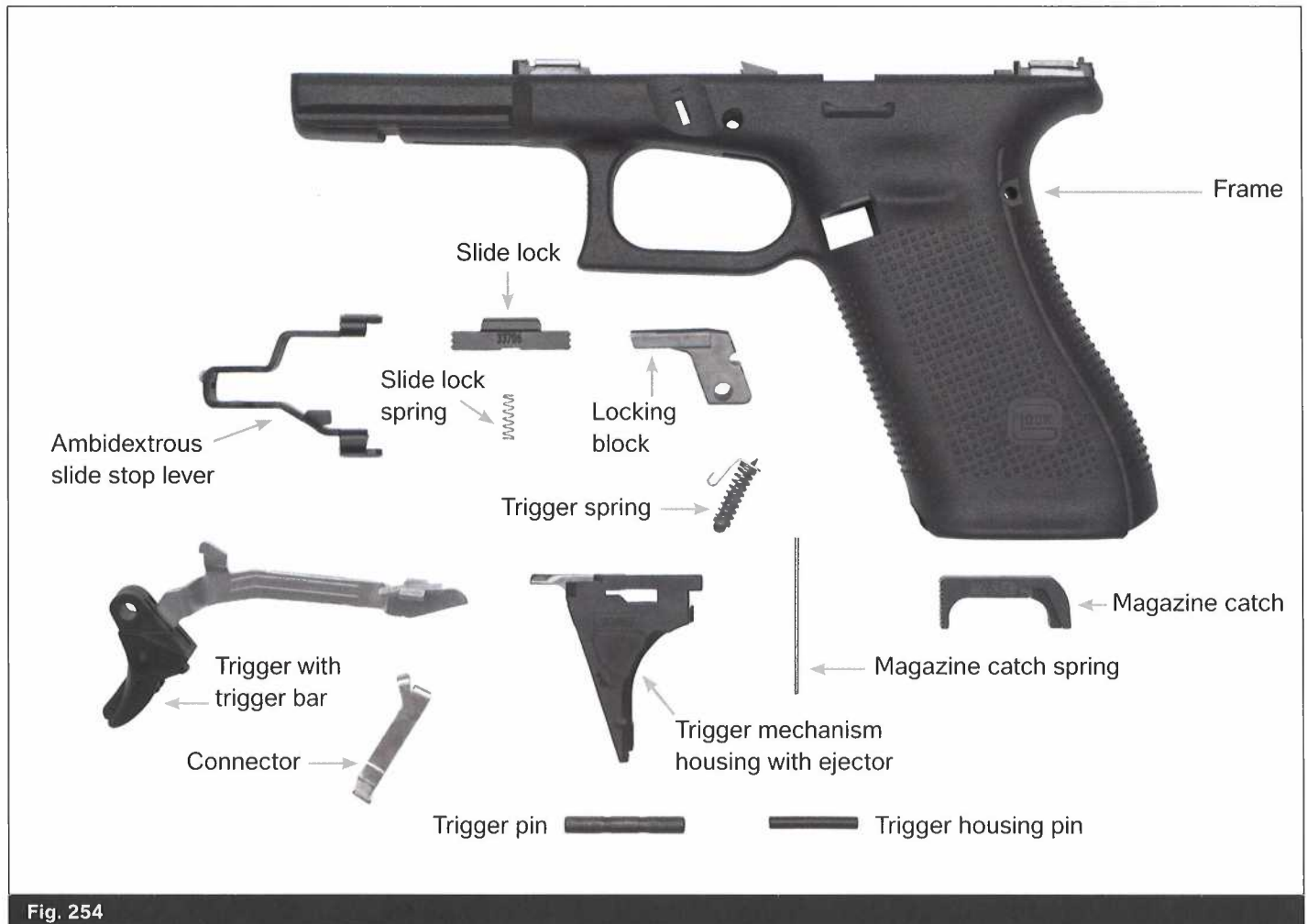


Fig. 254

Comparison of the Gen5 Springs

1. Slide lock spring / Slide stop lever spring
2. Firing pin safety spring

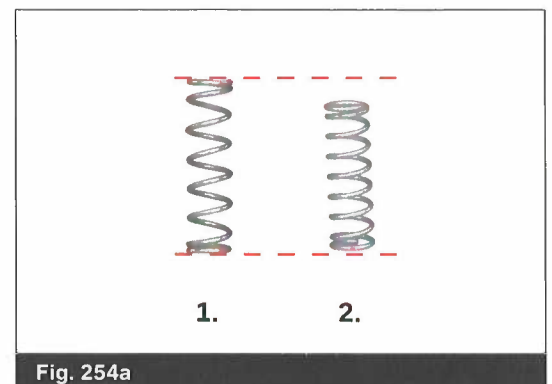


Fig. 254a

xiii Frame Reassembly Procedures

refer to page 43

Magazine Catch Replacement

The magazine catch is reversible for right or left hand use by installing from the left or from the right side.

Options:

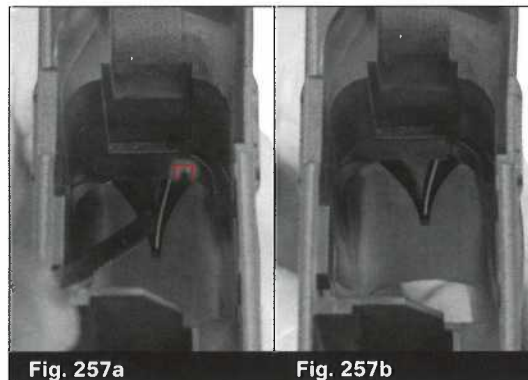
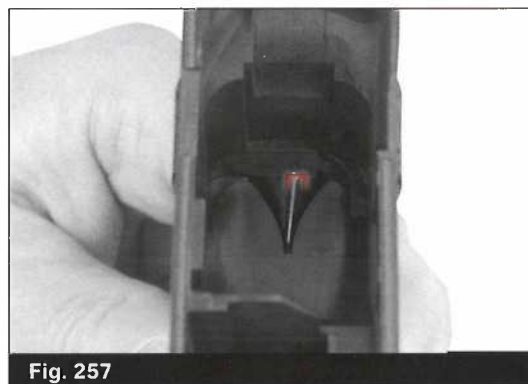
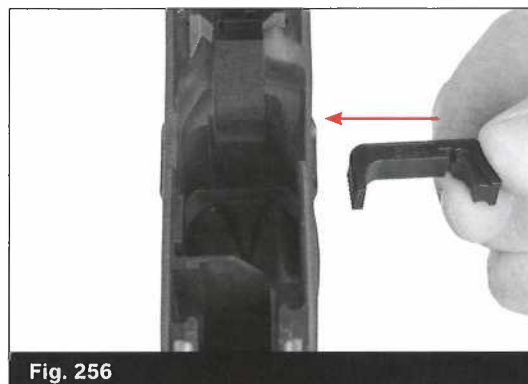
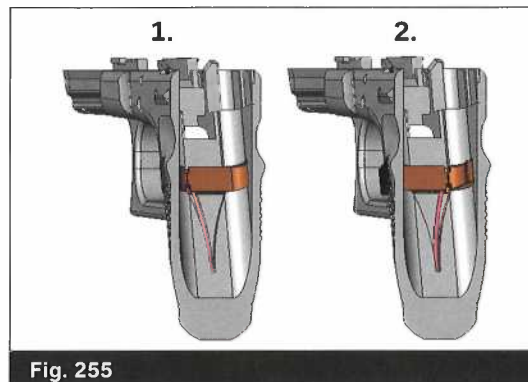
Reversible magazine catch installed for (Fig. 255)

1. Left handed users
(magazine catch on the right side)
 2. Right handed users
(magazine catch on the left side)
- Insert the magazine catch body (Fig. 256) and then using the pliers insert the magazine catch spring in the provided hole and push this down with the tip of the screwdriver. (Fig. 257) Make sure to seat it completely.

Caution!

Be careful not to damage the magazine catch spring. Do not use excessive force so that you do not bend it when pushing it down. Stop pushing the magazine catch spring down as soon as you feel resistance.

- Then push the magazine catch spring back into the notch in the magazine catch body. (Fig. 257a/b)



Slide Lock Spring Replacement

- Insert the slide lock spring into its area. (Fig. 259a)

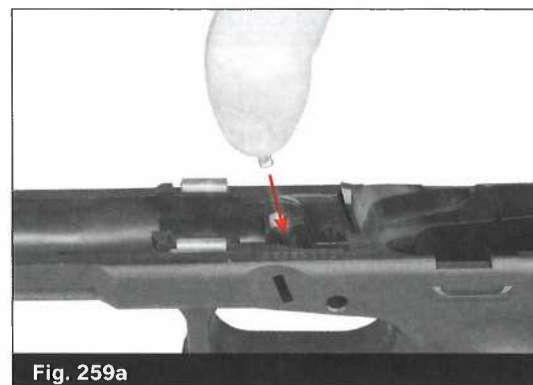


Fig. 259a

Slide Lock Replacement

Caution!

The slide lock must always be installed so the groove is facing up and towards the rear. Improper installation may allow the slide to disengage from the frame when the trigger is pressed rearwards. (Fig. 259b)

- Insert the slide lock through the slot on either side of the receiver at the angle shown. Press the slide lock spring down with a GLOCK tool so that the slide lock is able to go over the slide lock spring. Then slide the slide lock through the opposite receiver slot so the center of the lock will sit down properly on top of the coil spring. (Fig. 260)

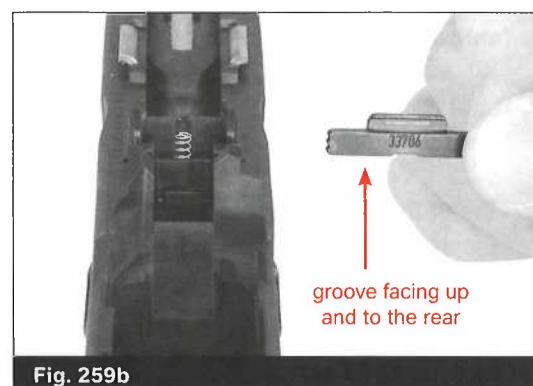


Fig. 259b

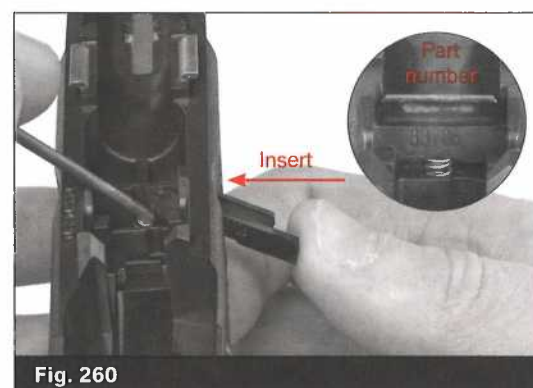


Fig. 260

Function Test

Slide lock orientation

- Use the barrel and hook it onto the slide lock. Hold the receiver above a soft surface. (Fig. 261)

Slide lock spring

- Press the slide lock down on both sides and release it. The spring is supposed to move it up again.



Fig. 261

Trigger Spring Assembly Reassembly

- Slide the trigger spring down on the slotted end of the trigger spring rod. (Fig. 262)
- Align the slot on the trigger spring rod with the slot on the trigger spring bearing. (Fig. 263)
- Install the trigger spring bearing by pushing it down against the trigger spring and then twist the trigger spring rod as shown to lock it in place. (Fig. 264)

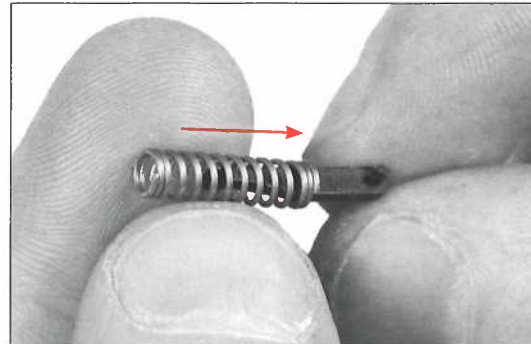


Fig. 262

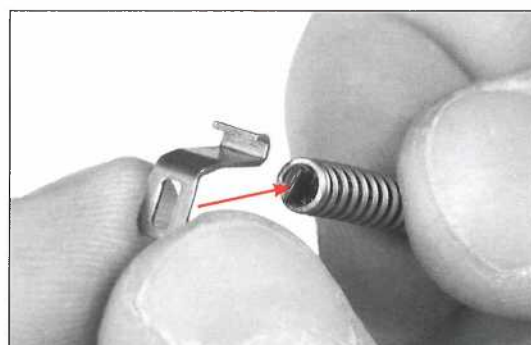


Fig. 263

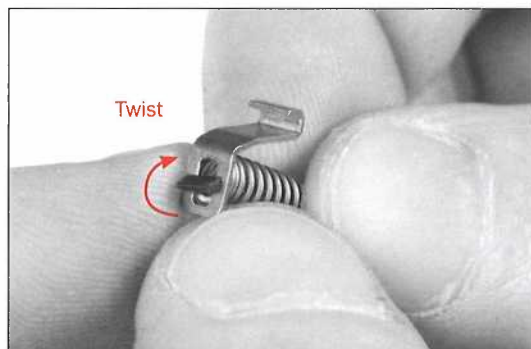


Fig. 264

Caution!

Pay attention to correct orientation of spring rod and bearing. (Fig. 265)

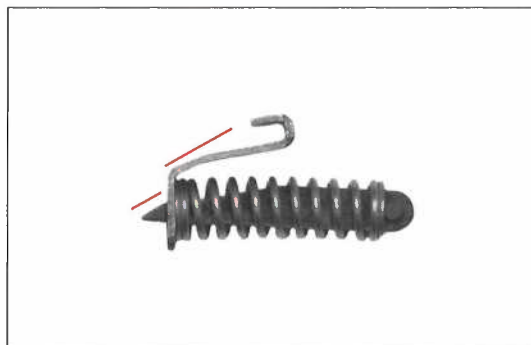


Fig. 265

Trigger Spring Assembly Replacement

- Align the trigger spring as shown in the picture with the upper slot. (Fig. 266)

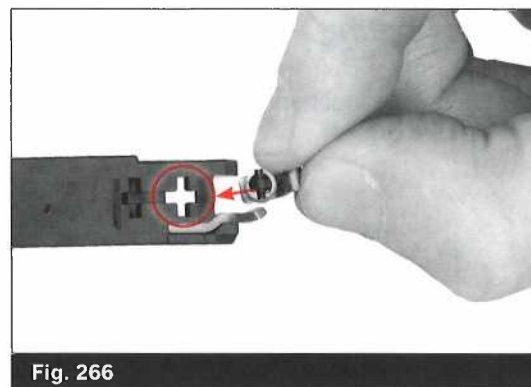


Fig. 266

- Insert the front polymer end through the top slot in the front of the housing. (Fig. 267)



Fig. 267

- Then slide the tip of the trigger spring rod downwards with your thumb until reaching the bottom slot in the front of the housing. There it will snap into place. (Fig. 268a/b)

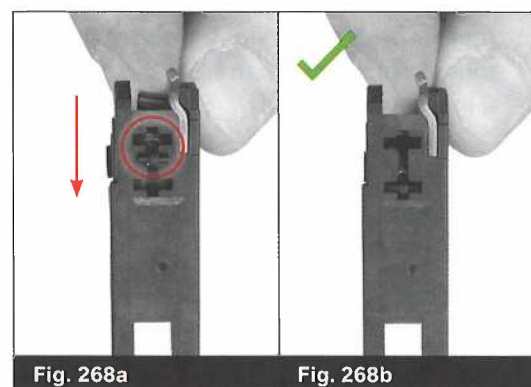


Fig. 268a

Fig. 268b

Connector Replacement

The connector, along with the trigger spring and the firing pin spring determines the trigger pull weight.

- Insert the short leg of the connector into its recess in the trigger mechanism housing (Fig. 269). Press the connector in by using your pin punch (or your screwdriver) as shown (Fig. 269). While doing this operation, be careful to locate your tool as near as possible to where the connector is inserted in the trigger mechanism housing. Otherwise you could damage the connector. This should be a snug fit. Always seat the connector fully and ensure that it's firmly in place.

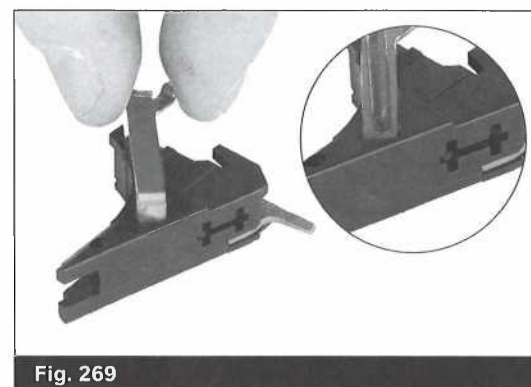


Fig. 269

Trigger Bar Replacement

- Reinstall the trigger bar by hooking the front part of the cruciform into the upper lip of the trigger spring bearing and sliding the left arm of the cruciform into the trigger mechanism housing on top of the safety ramp. (Fig. 270)

Caution!

When replacing the trigger bar make sure to use identical marking. Marking is visible on top of the cruciform part of the trigger bar.

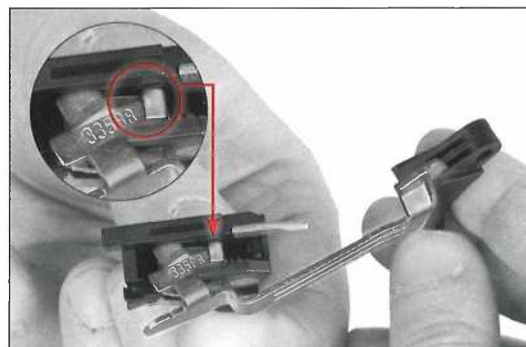


Fig. 270

Trigger Assembly Replacement

- Install the trigger assembly into the frame with the trigger pad first. (Fig. 271a)



Fig. 271a

- Push down on the housing until it seats properly in the frame. (Fig. 271b)



Fig. 271b

Slide Stop Lever Replacement

- Insert the slide stop lever vertically into its recess in front of the trigger bar as shown. (Fig. 272)



Fig. 272

Locking Block Replacement

- Insert the locking block as shown and seat it into the frame. (Fig. 273)



Fig. 273

Comparison of the Pins (Fig. 274)

1. Trigger mechanism housing pin (polymer)
2. Trigger pin (steel) – with 2 grooves

Caution!

Remove pins from left to right and
reinsert pins from right to left.

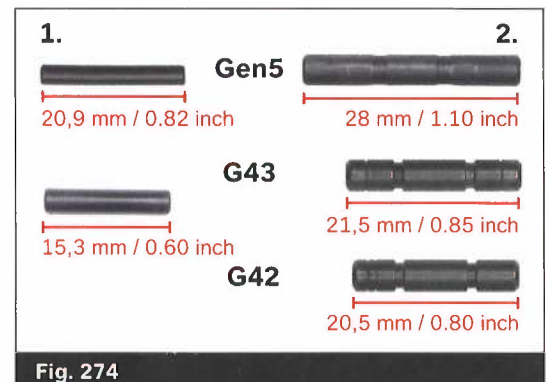


Fig. 274

Trigger Pin Replacement

- While pressing the slide stop lever down, insert the trigger pin from the right side into the provided hole in the frame. (Fig. 275)
- Center the pin with the handle of the pin punch. When centered, the grooves on this pin will keep the slide stop lever in its proper position. (Fig. 275b)

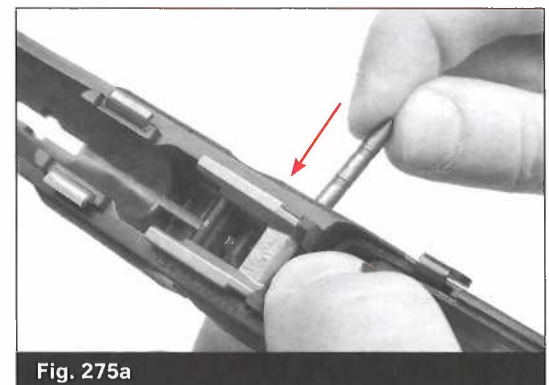


Fig. 275a



Fig. 275b

Trigger Mechanism Housing Pin Replacement

- Insert the polymer trigger mechanism housing pin into the frame. (Fig. 276)

Function Tests

Slide Stop Lever Tension

When properly assembled, the slide stop lever should be under spring tension. With your fingers, pull the rear of the slide stop lever upwards and release. It should snap down with force. If the slide stop lever does not have sufficient downward force, it may engage the slide notch prematurely and lock the slide back even if ammunition remains in the magazine. This check ensures that the slide stop lever has sufficient downward spring pressure and should not lock the slide back prematurely. (Fig. 277)

Ambidextrous Slide Stop Lever Trigger Pin Position Check

Place the GLOCK tool on the left side of the slide stop lever, in front of the locking block, directly over the left side of the trigger pin. There must be movement on the right side of the slide stop lever when pressed with the GLOCK tool. This indicates the trigger pin is properly installed. (Fig. 277a/277b)



Fig. 276



Fig. 277

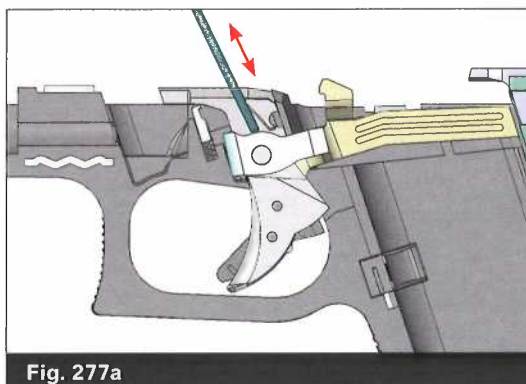


Fig. 277a



Fig. 277b

On a correctly installed slide stop lever and trigger pin a larger clearance on the right side between the slide stop lever and the frame can be observed. (Fig. 277c)

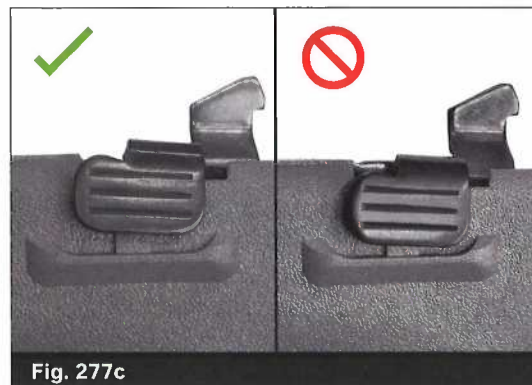


Fig. 277c

Reassembly of the Complete Pistol

- Line up the slide grooves with the frame rails and push the slide onto the frame. If you encounter resistance, check again to see if the recoil spring assembly is completely seated, centered and parallel. Rack the slide to ensure the Slide Lock is properly engaged. (Fig. 278a/278b)



Fig. 278a



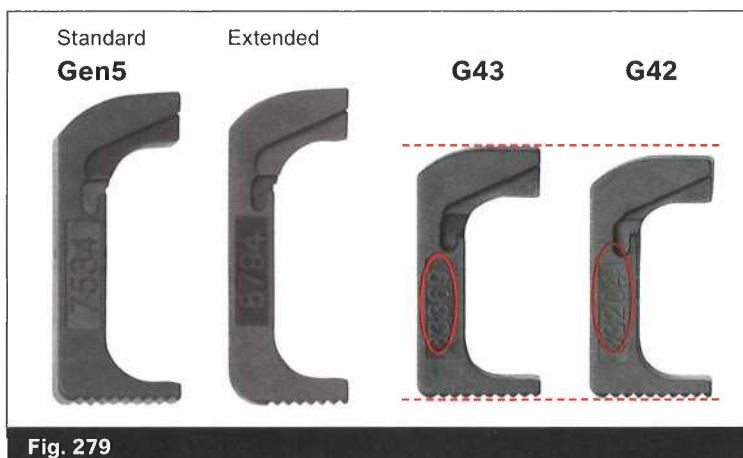
Fig. 278b

Configurations

Parts may vary according to pistol size and caliber – for more details please see below table. Location of the distinctive marking indicated in red on the respective picture.

Magazine Catch

Make sure to fit the magazine catch by caliber.
(Fig. 279)



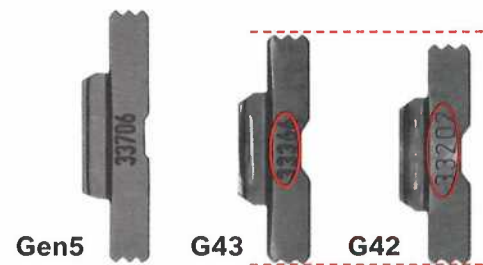
Slide Lock Spring (Fig. 280)

1. Slide lock spring Gen5
2. Slide lock spring G43/G42



Slide Lock

Make sure to fit the slide lock by caliber. (Fig. 281)



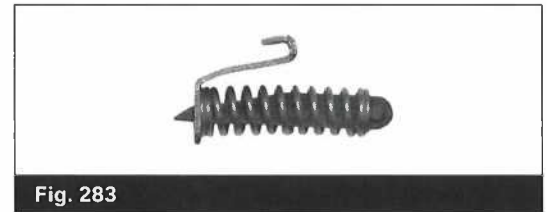
Trigger Mechanism Housing with Ejector

Standard trigger mechanism housing with ejector
(Fig. 282)



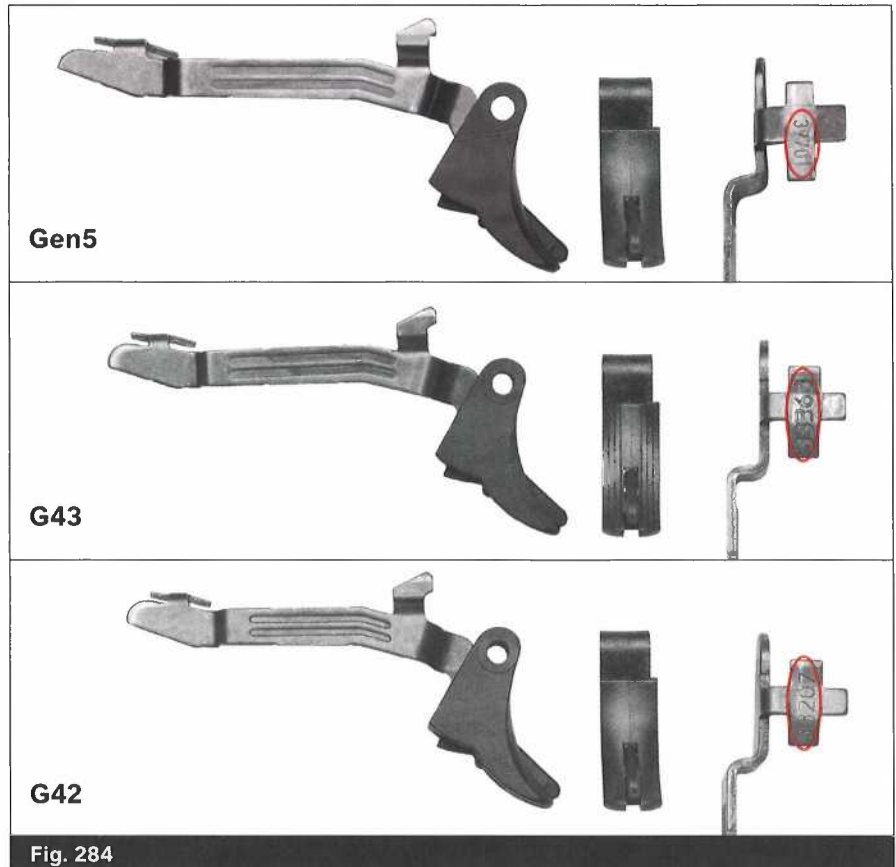
Trigger Spring

Standard trigger spring (Fig. 283)

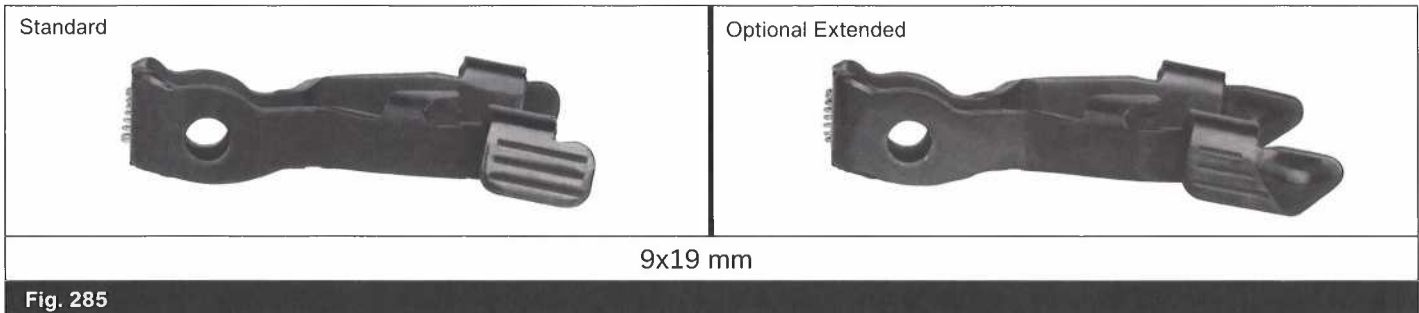


Trigger with trigger bar

Make sure to fit the trigger with trigger bar by caliber. (Fig. 284)



Ambidextrous Slide Stop Lever Gen5



Slide Stop Lever Slimline

Make sure to fit the slide stop lever by caliber. (Fig. 286)



Locking Block

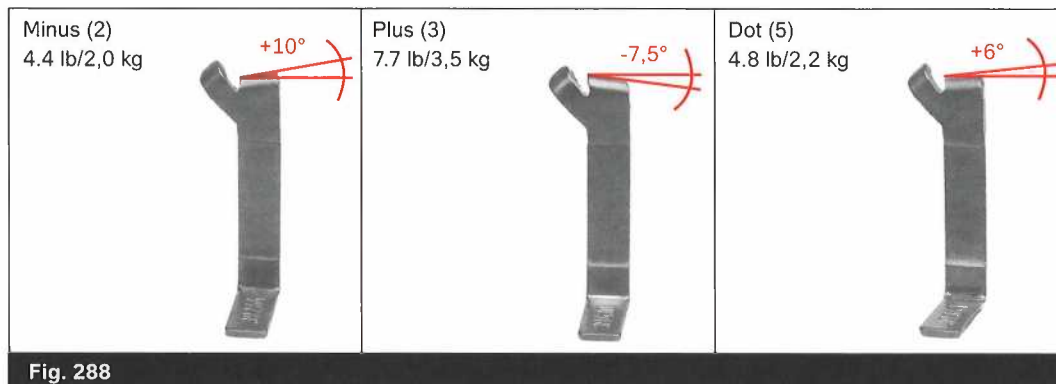
Standard locking block (Fig. 287)



Options

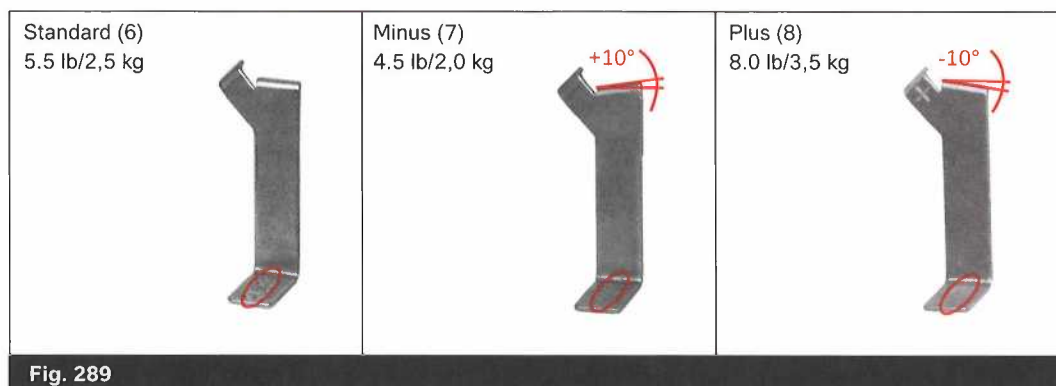
Pistols may be configured by optional parts – see table below.

Connector Gen5



Connector Slimline

To change the trigger pull weight, merely change the connector. (Fig. 289)



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